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NO 122

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Oregon State Sunday School Convention met at Salem, in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday morning, June 10, 1873, and was called to order by Rev. C. W. Shaw, President. Rev. Mr. Henderson and Rev. Dr. Lindsley led in prayer, and Rev. S. Bowers read a portion of the [illegible] chapter of Matthew.

On motion, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Rev. Addison Jones and Messrs. Royal and Reid, who reported the following for permanent officers of the Convention: President, Rev. A. L. Lindsley, Vice President, Rev. Stephen Bowers; Secretary, Rev. W. R. Stewart.

Dr. Lindsley declined the nomination of President, and moved to amend the report by inserting the name of Judge C. N. Terry. The report was amended, and Judge Terry was elected President in place of Dr. Lindsley.

On motion, Dr. Lindsley was invited to deliver an address before the Convention this evening.

Adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 2 P. M., Judge Terry in the chair. After devotional exercises, consisting of singing "Sweet Hour of Prayer," and prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowersox, the Rev. Mr. Mann was introduced to the Convention and invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Reports from Sabbath Schools being called for, the following schools reported by their delegates:

[illegible] Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev. S. [illegible]

[illegible] Methodist Sunday School, of Portland, by M. G. Royal.

[illegible] Presbyterian Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev. Mr. Henderson.

[illegible] School, of Hubbard's, by Mr. Gonda.

[illegible] Sunday School, of Forest Grove, by C. [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday School, of Gaston, by C. H. Walker.

[illegible] Sunday School, of Salem, by Messrs [illegible] Terry.

[illegible] Sunday School, of Salem, by Elder Richardson.

[illegible] Sunday School, of Portland, by General [illegible]

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of [illegible], by E. J. Northrup.

[illegible] Sunday School, of Portland, [illegible]

[illegible] Presbyterian Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Congregational Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev [illegible]

[illegible] Episcopal Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Episcopal Sunday School, of Albany, by W. [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday School, of Salem, by Rev. A. [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday School, of Portland, by E. [illegible]

[illegible] School, of North Portland, by E [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday School, by A. R. [illegible]

On motion, E. J. Northrup was chosen Statistical Secretary.

The roll of [illegible] was next called and it was found that nearly every Sabbath School represented was using the International Lessons.

Reports [illegible] Sabbath Schools being in [illegible] were received from the Chinese schools connected with the [illegible] M. E. S. S. by L. [illegible]. E. J. Northrup reported for the [illegible] of the Taylor Street M. E. S. S., and E. Atkinson for the school in connection with the Congregational S. S., Portland.

Reports [illegible] were called for and responded to by Rev. A. Jones and Rev. W. R. Butcher, who each reported cases of destitution.

By motion, it was resolved to meet to-morrow morning at 8:30, and devote the half-hour previous to 9 o'clock in prayer for Sabbath Schools, and that the time [illegible] 9 to 10 A. M. be used for the transaction of miscellaneous business.

On motion, M. G. Royal was appointed to open the discussion of "How to teach an infant class," [illegible] H. Hall, M. D., on the question "How to [illegible] Bible [illegible]," and Rev. S. Bowers on [illegible] object of [illegible] Sabbath Schools." Rev. A. L. [illegible] was appointed to lead the discussion on the subject of S. S. literature.

M. G. Royal, Dr. C. H. Hall and Miss Edna [illegible] were appointed a committee on music.

Rev. Messrs. Beers and Stewart were appointed a Committee on Order of Exercises for to-morrow [illegible] and the speeches on that occasion were [illegible] limited to five minutes, and on no subject than that which bears directly on Sunday School [illegible].

Adjourned to meet at 8 P. M. to hear the address of Dr. Lindsley.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 8 P. M., and listened to the following address by the Rev. A. L. Lindsley, which was listened to with marked interest and satisfaction:

Dr. Lindsley began his address by commenting upon the [illegible] obligation which the Lord God imposed upon the [illegible] Israelites, to learn and retain religious [illegible], and to preach it to each succeeding generation. The value of such knowledge cannot be computed, because it stretches into eternity.

This world is not the permanent home of our race. [illegible] is constantly pressing onward into the unknown; the world [illegible] is passing away. God alone is "our dwelling place in all generations." This world is our state of trial. Here we are put under a course of discipline which is designed to fit us for our eternal home. This training begins in the family, expands in the Church, and matures in Heaven. The aim of all [illegible] instruction is, to bring the soul to Christ, and to lead it into the Church. This is the one absorbing, all-comprehensive aim of the Sunday School. It is this, or it is nothing. Nay, it is this, or it is a mistake—an evil. For it [illegible] the place to a [illegible] of pastoral [illegible] and family instruction. If this aim be [illegible] on the banner of the Sunday School, and borne [illegible] for every eye to see it, and filled with the breath [illegible] there is no cause in this world that [illegible] of [illegible], proffers such encouragement [illegible] the era of peace and good will [illegible] to us.

[illegible] enterprise. As in the season of [illegible] and [illegible] conspire to bring up the [illegible] the plant a vigorous start toward the [illegible] the fruit, so the spring time of life is the [illegible] for spiritual culture. The youthful are [illegible] and easily impressed. The ingenuous disposition [illegible] is the most inviting field of effort; [illegible] God's [illegible] are made. A [illegible] life of ungodliness is like a field covered [illegible] and briers, the soil filled with the seeds [illegible]. Early conversion anticipates this and [illegible] and almost hopeless task of eradicating habits.

[illegible] undertaking. The reward of effort is [illegible], there are more children than grown people [illegible] world, the fruitfulness is like the hopefulness [illegible], the fruits of faithful effort shall [illegible] faithful disciples, moreover, make the most [illegible]. The Holy Spirit preoccupies the soul [illegible] culture, and sanctifying influences are [illegible] it, and it becomes habituated to Christian [illegible] affection and usefulness, because it early [illegible] with Jesus, and grows strong both to re[illegible] and to abound in the work of the Lord.

[illegible] provision for the future. The generation [illegible] us is even now pressing upon our [illegible] and the groups that are gathered in Sunday [illegible] fill the rolls of the Churches when we are [illegible] vast our responsibility! All departments of [illegible] in Church and State will soon be [illegible] to our [illegible] and no question can be so [illegible] shall settle the moral and religious [illegible] of the next age. No influences are so powerful [illegible] which the teacher uses, in pulpit, press and [illegible]. The [illegible] training of the rising generation [illegible] work in the world. All the impulses of nature are quickened; all the movements of society [illegible]. Let the Church of the present [illegible] the front rank and lead the Church of the future. Let her train her own children to grasp and wield [illegible] of modern civilization for the salvation of [illegible] race. And then the strangers and their children [illegible] be brought in to share in the work and the re[illegible].

The speaker proceeded to show, in the most convincing [illegible], the aids and encouragements for the successful [illegible] of Sunday School work, some of which [illegible] of the [illegible], being God's holy day, the [illegible] the Word of God, the relation to the Church—the family of God—with its ordinances and its loving [illegible], the literary and other printed facilities, wisely [illegible] and appropriate; and above all and far more than all, the devoted, prayerful and intelligent teacher, who, [illegible] the powers of the world to come, thinks nothing done till the soul is brought to Jesus.

The end of all this work is one [illegible] division. And when every [illegible] Sunday School aims at that alone, it will cast off [illegible] which now sometimes hides or disfigures it, and [illegible], in the hands of God's Church, a leading [illegible] in turning a whole generation of children unto the Lord. A whole generation converted! Lift up your eyes unto the hills, for the Millenium is near!

At the conclusion of the above address, there was singing, and the Convention was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bowersox.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

After a prayer meeting from 8.30 to 9 A. M., the President took the chair and after the usual [illegible] exercises the Convention proceeded [illegible]

[illegible] was received from the Jefferson M. E. S. S., also from South Salem, M. E. S. S., the [illegible] by Rev. C. W. Shaw.

On motion, the place of holding the next Convention was fixed at Portland, in the First Congregational Church.

An Executive Committee for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of E. J. Northrup, E. B. Babbitt, Dr. J. O. Glenn, Maj. H. M. Robert and Wm. Wadhams.

A motion was made and carried that the Executive Committee be instructed to procure such assistance for our next Convention from abroad or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable by them.

The Chairman suggested that it would be advisable to send printed blanks to each Superintendent to be filled with statistics of their several schools.

On motion of W. R. Butcher, the following Vice Presidents for the counties named were duly elected

Rev. Mr. Williams, Jacksonville, Jackson county.
A. R. Flint, Roseburg, Douglas county.
J. A. Winters, Eugene City, Lane county.
J. W. Williams, Corvallis, Benton county.
G. W. Gray, Albany, Linn county.
W. H. Teal, Dallas, Polk county.
J. D. Robb, McMinnville, Yamhill county.
Prof. J. A. McCrum, Oregon City, Clackamas county.
C. H. Walker, Forest Grove, Washington county.
H. H. Northrop, Portland, Multnomah county.
J. W. Wardelick, Columbia City, Columbia county.
W. D. Hare, Astoria, Clatsop county.
Clark Bewley, Tillamook, Tillamook county.
Prof. T. H. Crawford, Salem, Marion county.
Samuel Brooks, Dalles, Wasco county.
C. D. Locey, Eldorado, Baker county.
Judge Skinner, Empire City, Coos and Curry counties.
A. O. Cook, Vancouver, W. T.
R. F. Boynton, Olympia, W. T.
Dr. B. R. Freeland, Seattle, W. T.
Rev. Mr. Rae, Port Townsend, W. T.
Andrew McCally, Walla Walla, W. T.

The Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a Vice President for each county not named above.

The order of business was changed and it was resolved that we hear Dr. Atkinson on Sunday School Literature, this forenoon instead of this afternoon.

The Executive Committee were instructed to prepare blanks and send to the several Vice Presidents for distribution to each Sabbath School in their county, with a view to obtaining complete and reliable statistics from each Sabbath School in the State, and the Territory of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson reported for the Congregational Sunday School of Oregon City.

The Treasurer reported about $60 in Treasury.

A motion was made and carried that the minutes of this Convention be published in the daily papers of Portland and the *P. C. Advocate*.

A suggestion was made that the Executive Committee obtain a number of copies of the *Advocate* containing the minutes and mail one or more to each Sunday School in the State.

A motion was made and carried that the Executive Committee attend to publication of the minutes.

After singing on page 38 Fresh Laurels, M. G. Royal was called to open the discussion of the question

"HOW TO TEACH AN INFANT CLASS."

The speaker said the Infant Class is truly the nursery of the Church. 'Tis the place where the foundation of Christian character is laid, and hence the necessity of having for the Infant Class the most judicious and devoted teacher. Instead of the class being put off in a dark corner or gallery, they should have the choicest place in the Sunday School, with the best furniture and books. The great object for which the teacher should work is the same as is common with all the other teachers' work, i. e. conversion; and the every effort of the teacher should be used to bring about this result. Should there be, by careless or injudicious management, the idea awakened in the mind of the child, that the Sunday School is a dull and dreary place—a Sunday prison-house, the Sunday School will never succeed. In order that a person be a successful teacher he should be able to command the respect and gain the affection of the pupil, then like clay in the hands of the potter, the mind of the child may be moulded at will. He should awaken an interest among them by showing himself cheerful and interested. From the first he should learn the name of each member of his class and call them by the name by which they are known at home. Every one should adopt as far as practicable the "Object Lesson System" for the little ones, who as yet are little versed in artificial language, and who learn as much from natural objects as from any other source and in a shorter space of time, and what addresses itself to the eye as well as the ear of the child produces a more lasting impression. The lesson proper for Infant Classes should never occupy more than fifteen minutes of thorough teaching, before and after which there should be ten or fifteen minutes spent in learning short Scripture texts and in learning and singing songs. He would recommend that on every Sabbath a lesson should be prepared and presented to them as we have presented before you to-day from the blackboard. There was then given a sample lesson from the text found in St. John xiv:15—The lesson illustrating object teaching and blackboard [illegible].

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Ellis said that he endorsed the suggestions of the last speaker in regard to providing the best teacher for the infant class, and Mr. Farrar wanted to know what to do with large infant classes.

Rev. Mr. Jones suggested the difficulty of dividing a teacher's class; faithful teachers do not enjoy it, and suggested that in the beginning it would be best to limit the size of the class.

Bro. Butcher suggested that enlarging the room or grading the class was the only remedy.

Bro. Royal wanted to know how large an infant class should be to be too large. Quite a general discussion here ensued.

Mrs. Hatch inquired, in the absence of separate rooms, how to teach an infant class.

Rev. C. W. Shaw suggested a temporary screen in one corner; that such was used to good advantage in the Albany school.

Singing: Page 106, Fresh Laurels.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson here addressed the Convention on the subject of

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LITERATURE.

We cannot limit this word merely to S. S. Libraries, as is commonly done. The term implies a broader scope, including all the text books and modes of instruction in the Sabbath Schools.

1. The Bible is emphatically the first and foremost book on the list. This has never been lost sight of, and it is becoming more than ever our chief text book, with its multitude of text books.

2. The S. S. singing books, of all varieties, occupy an important place in this literature.

3. The S. S. Libraries, so greatly multiplied during a quarter of a century, have seemed to be the chief element of Sunday School literature.

4. But Sunday School papers and journals of all grades have usurped, in a measure, the libraries' domain, and at last have divided the attention of pupils and teachers.

5. Blackboard exercises have of late shared the work of imparting instructions in Sunday Schools.

These five divisions, beside oral lessons, fairly represent the literature of the modern Sabbath School. We include maps, charts and globes within the libraries.

It is obvious to remark: 1. *The excellence of this literature as a whole.* How much it surpasses that of thirty or forty years ago! What variety, adaptation and illustration for all ages and grades! What breadth of research and instruction! What wealth of talent and scholarship are enlisted to perfect it! How the noblest and the most genial minds strive to prepare it for the school! Their work has not been done in vain. Without question we may affirm this is of great value.

Its defects do not escape notice and criticism. They apply especially to the libraries, written too much in the sensational and novelette style. They attract and have their use, but they dissipate instead of strengthening the mind. Many of the Sunday School songs deserve the same criticism, while many others are full of the gospel spirit.

The tendency of Sunday School literature is to improvement. Criticism tends to improve it. The demand for better instruction has called forth better modes of teaching the Bible, better question books; more unity as well as uniformity of instruction. The demand for better Sunday School music is slowly bringing us better tunes and hymns. The demand for better libraries tends to better selections and thus to more choice books, more histories and more instructive volumes. Our Sabbath School papers and journals are moving up to a higher standard every year. Competition with a vigorous demand enlists some of the best talent in the department. Besides, more effort is made to improve teachers and thus all their instruction.

We have reason to rejoice in the treasures of truth put before our children. We may fear that it has been too lavishly furnished in some schools, yet an intelligent judgment will surely guard against this and all other evils, saving the abundance that is good and casting the bad away.

Some remarks were made on the subject by Bro. Jones, saying that "in certain places, he believed in pious novelettes; in bar-room work, in Sabbath breaking localities to circulate something a little sensational in order to attract the minds of bad men;" condemned it, however, in Sabbath School libraries, did not believe in confining our collection to the different denominational publishing houses, and did not believe in confining ourselves too closely to our own catalogue. What shall we do? Expurgate nine tenths of our libraries, have a close selection of good biographies, plenty of papers, and leave the sensational books out altogether.

Singing: Page 31, Fresh Laurels.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and prayer by Rev. S. Bowers, Dr. C. H. Hall addressed the Convention on

HOW TO TEACH A BIBLE CLASS.

First thing, secure the respect and esteem of the class, and their Christian regard. To obtain their undivided attention there must be something in the teacher besides current and general information. There is no excuse for ignorance in these days. It was not an easy task to be a successful Bible class teacher. He should be familiar with the Bible—Bible history, poetry and ethics—having something to teach. He must make it attractive. Doctors fix up their medicines, saloon keepers fix up their drinks and make them as palatable as possible, sin is covered up and fixed up till the error is sometimes hard to be discovered. No man embraces an error at first, and we must present the truth in such a way as to impress some of the moral attributes of the pupils and in order to do this we must cull and sift from masses of truth, *points*. Fervent piety is prerequisite, but avoid that strictness and long facedness that is liable to repel rather than attract. We must store ourselves with Bible knowledge, current events and facts of history, and fervent spirit, and with these we may expect good results and see souls brought to the Cross.

The question was discussed by E. B. Babbitt, Mrs. P. H. Hatch, Rev. W. R. Butcher, Messrs. Farrar and Reid, after which there was singing, on page 122, Fresh Laurels—"Let the good angels come in"—which was followed by an address by Rev. S. Bowers on

HOW TO CONDUCT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The speaker said that he considered the question, "How to conduct a Sunday school," a difficult subject, as there could be no arbitrary system, as we have to consider the circumstances by which a school is surrounded before we can adopt a system for it, the size of the room and many other things would have to be taken into account, so he would merely give the Convention the plan on which his Sunday School is managed. The school meets at 2 o'clock, P. M., for singing exercise, which continues half an hour, when regular exercises begin. They had a large card, say three by six feet, on which is a programme of the exercises for the day. This is hung up so all the school can see it. Make the bell do all the talking: say at 2.30 prompt, the bell taps twice and the school begins; they then read the lesson in concert; then sing a hymn, with three taps, thus one, ready: two, rise; three, sing. After this, one tap, and all kneel in prayer. Believed in kneeling in prayer in the Sunday Schools. Generally made the opening prayer himself; believed it the best plan. Strangers are liable to pray too long; three minutes is long enough for prayer. At the close of the prayer all arise at two taps of the bell, the roll of teachers is called, this is followed by three taps, which is the signal for the infant class to retire and the teachers and others now go to their places. Then, with the Assistant Superintendent, see that each class has a teacher, and at four taps the lesson begins. In twenty-five minutes one tap of the bell gives notice that the lesson will close in five minutes; during this time the books are distributed, after which two taps calls school to review. At the end of the month we have a monthly review, and at the end of the quarter a quarterly review with blackboard exercises, calling for a review of the golden topics and outlines for the quarter. Two taps now brings the secretary's report of teachers present and absent, attendance of scholars and announcements. Every other Sunday we take a collection. Three taps now calls the school for singing, after which the school is dismissed in sections—there being five sections. In regard to blackboard exercises, it is believed that about every other Sunday was as often as could be used to advantage. Exercises in the school are one and a-half hours in length, commencing and closing promptly on time.

Bro. Addison Jones would, if he could, close the chasm between Church and Sunday School, and does not believe that it is necessary that one class of persons should be seen leaving Church, and another class coming into the Sabbath School; thought this could be remedied; admires the systematic manner stated by the last speaker, believes in correct statistics and records; thought that Sabbath School work was often loosely done; scholars don't know how much of the Bible they have learned, that teachers had often hold of the wrong end of the string in teaching; that the *scholars* should learn lessons and recite as well as teachers. Twenty years ago they did not sing as well as they *do* now, but the scholars done more good plodding in their studies. He recommended a little more discipline, and disapproved of the scrap-book system of lessons at present in vogue, unless they take the whole book at once. What can be done? Would it not be well to find out how many of our children understand the leading points of the Bible? In his school they were trying to get through the whole book of Genesis, while system only got a small portion. The speaker said that if we were not so afraid of being twitted as Puritanical about Sabbath breaking, we might be able to present that important subject in a little stronger light; and at the close of his remarks recommended the closing up of the classes, the keeping correct statistics in regard to what children have learned, and then to graduate them according to merit—store their minds with the knowledge of the Bible, and do not care so much about illustrations and talk, but more hard work.

A. E. Ellis, of Brownsville, spoke to the question of attitude in prayer, and referring to the chasm alluded to by the last speaker, he thought that the present generation, as they grow up, will, to a great extent, be the means of settling that difficulty. The children who are being raised in our present Sunday Schools, will never lose their interest in them, and he expected that in the years to come the School and Church would be drawn more closely together.

W. H. Teal gave some thoughts on the manner of conducting Sabbath Schools in England, twice a day forty years ago. He said that they read the Bible in regular course, and after the Sabbath School was concluded, the scholars, two by two marched into Church, and if any were disorderly during the services, they were punished by placing them upon a platform in front of the minister. Some schools taught writing; others had visiting committees to find those that were absent. The schools in Dallas devote one-half hour to singing previous to the regular exercises, after which all the floating portion of the audience pass out, and the lessons are taken up. The speaker was disposed to criticise the dress and appearance of some teachers, and thought that if some of them would spend as much time on their knees as they did before the glass, they would succeed much better.

Bro Butcher said that he had noticed a difference between the Sunday Schools in Oregon and those of his old home: there the children lived at home with their parents. He did not believe that Sabbath Schools could be divested of their attractions, and thought that strictly Bible study will not hold children together.

Mr. Farrar asked the question. Do our schools compare favorably with those of the Eastern States, in proportion to size of schools, etc.

Bro. Jones said that persons lately from the East complained of a lack of thoroughness in our schools.

Bro. Bowers thought that our schools compared favorably with those of the East, had not been in Oregon long, but had been connected with schools in Indiana and Kentucky; could only speak for his own school, but it was his impression that in the rural districts we were behind hand.

General Babbitt said that he had visited a number of Sabbath Schools in the East, and found a great deal of interest and prompt attention manifested, especially in Toledo, Ohio.

Rev. Bowersox thought that we had a more fluctuating population than they have East, but thought, on the whole, that the schools of Oregon compared favorably with those of the East.

Singing.

The Committee on Programme, Rev. S. Bowers, reported as the evening exercise, the opening of the Question Drawer. Report adopted.

On motion, Bro. Bowers was appointed to answer questions.

Adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Singing, "Joy, joy, joy." Prayer by Rev. W. R. Butcher. Regular order, Question Drawer—answers by Rev. S. Bowers.

First—Is there any holy ghost now? If so, can we receive it, and how and when?

Answer—There is, He can be received with the heart, and is so received in regeneration.

Second—What shall be done with those who come to Sunday school from time to time as mere lookers on, refusing to participate in the exercises, and are regardless of the regulations of the school?

Answer—If their presence interferes with the efficiency of the school, they should be invited to remain away.

Third—What should be done with teachers who refuse to attend the church?

Answer—Labor with them to set an example of systematic church attendance before their scholars, but if they still refuse, dismiss them.

Fourth—Would you employ unconverted teachers in the Sunday School?

Answer—Not as a rule; if you cannot get converted ones, take such as you can rather than have no school, and then labor for their conversion.

Fifth—Ought the pastor to attend the Sabbath School? and, if so, what is his work there?

Answer—He should attend whenever practicable, and be considered general overseer. As a rule he should not be superintendent or teacher of a class, but an assistant of the superintendent.

Sixth—What is the exact relation of the Sunday School to the church?

Answer. This is a question often asked, but seldom answered satisfactorily. So far as its members are converted, they are substantially a part of the church.

Seventh—Should question books or papers be used in the Sabbath School?

Answer—My conviction is that these books and papers should not appear in the Sabbath School at all. All we need or should have in the Sabbath School is the Bible, so far as the lesson is concerned.

Eighth—Should delegates from Sabbath Schools be entitled to seats in the State Temperance Union?

Answer—No; unless they [illegible] in temperance as a rule of faith and practice.

Ninth—Should the pastor's consent be had before a teacher is nominated and elected?

Answer—I would not insist upon it, though in some cases it might be advisable.

Tenth—What kind of a man ought the Superintendent to be?

Answer—First of all, he should be a converted man, he should feel the responsibility of souls. He should be a man of good common sense.

Eleventh—What is the proper hour for holding Sabbath Schools?

Answer—There is no rule that will apply to all. [illegible] here, often, 12 o'clock is best. In [illegible] the morning is best. In rural districts, I think that ten o'clock is the best.

Twelfth—Do not those who lead in prayer in Sabbath School generally fail to lead the minds of the little ones to a throne of grace, by using such terms and expressions, to a great extent, as are beyond their comprehension?

Answer—Yes. We are apt to pray too long and too low and use too large words.

Thirteenth—Should the secular matters of the Sabbath School be attended to on the Sabbath?

Answer—As a general rule he was opposed to the transaction of the secular business of the Sabbath School on the Sabbath, and recommended Teachers' Institutes especially to schools in the country making some suggestions as to organizing them, to be held on the week days. At these we attend to the business of the school. If we cannot have Institutes, I do not know of any other plan than to do it on Sunday, but expressed a fear that we were getting lax on Sunday observances—opposed railroad travel on the Sabbath except in extreme cases.

Fourteenth—Should the school, or teachers, elect the Superintendent?

Answer—It would be better to [illegible] Teachers' Institute or meeting, and let them elect.

At the close of this interesting exercise, business was resumed and the following resolution by Gen. Babbitt, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the citizens of Salem for their generous entertainment, and to the railroad companies for their liberal reduction of fares.

The minutes were then read and approved, after which a collection was taken up amounting to $17 90.

After singing, on motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The session, though not as largely attended as some of our Conventions have been, was conceded to have been a success at all other points, and the Convention adjourned in the best of spirits, resolved to come up in greater numbers next year, and with a good record from their several fields of labor.

THE TERRITORIES.

Madame Anna Bishop is in Salt Lake City, coming Pacific coastward.

Alta City, Utah, is properly named. The snow was two feet deep there on the 19th inst.

Serenading parties are greeted with salutes from double barreled shot-guns, in Salt Lake.

The Presbytery of Oregon and Washington Territory will meet at Olympia this Thursday evening.

There are 2,783 good Saints in Salt Lake—at least there is said to have been that many signatures to the anti liquor document.

The Cache valley folks say they can haul freight with ox and mule teams cheaper than the Utah Northern does, and make as good time.

Rev. Thos. E. Dickey, the Episcopal minister of Olympia, has received a call from Suisun City, Cal., which he has accepted, and will proceed, in a month or so, to fill.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says: "The proposition to relinquish the city charter, and thus save to tax payers all the way from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum, meets with general favor. The demand is, either cut down the taxes or repeal the charter, and failing in the first the latter is sure to succeed.

The farmers of Walla Walla say that they have never seen the crops in that valley look as well as at present. The heavy rains of last week were immensely beneficial, and with the increased acreage, Walla Walla valley will send to market several hundred thousand bushels more grain this year than in any previous year.

The following items concerning the Colville country, are from the Walla Walla *Statesman*: "Many claims are still open to settlement, and for farming purposes there is no better land in the Territory. This is especially true of the district north and east of Hangman Creek, and near Spokane Plains. The settler will find fine farms all over that particular district of country. In some of the settlements the crickets are very thick, but as yet have done but slight damage. All the Indians are very peaceable and earnestly desire to be 'let alone.'"

At the late term of the District Court, and the first ever held there, at Colville, George Teufel, on the charge of resisting the arrest of a deserter, was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Olympia jail. Ferdinand Bousch and his son, were tried on a charge of theft. The father was convicted and sentenced to six months in the Walla Walla jail. The usual number of divorce cases were heard, and the unhappy parties released from their vows. Affairs in the valley are represented as dull, and great complaint of the scarcity of money. The grass along the road is excellent, and beef cattle rolling in fat. Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the North Pacific to commence operations, and great is the discontent of the settlers thereat.

The Olympia *Tribune* of the 24th says: "There are now, we are assured by a gentleman just from the railroad front, not far from eighteen miles of road ready for the track. Seven carloads of iron arrive each day at Tenino from Kalama, and have been arriving for the last twenty days. There is probably enough iron at Tenino to lay the track to Yelm, at the end of the eighteen miles of graded road. Our informant says that the Yelm station will be only two miles further from Olympia than Tenino, that the road is a great deal better, and stages can run it quicker; and that, in about six weeks, when the track is laid that far and everything nice and ready, that route will be adopted in preference to the one now used. Mr. Montgomery has about four hundred white men in his employ, and a regiment of Chinamen nine or ten hundred strong."

The *Union* says some gentlemen who have just returned from Colville, were invited to be present at the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi at the Catholic Church some twelve miles from Colville. The services were held in a large log church, built by the Indians, and it is estimated that there were from 800 to 1,000 Indians present. They were very orderly and seemed to take a lively interest in the ceremonies, and engaged in them. An armed Indian police was in attendance, and kept as good order as would be seen in a congregation of that size composed of white people. The priests and Indian Agent Simms in their co-operation are doing a good work among the Indians who are rapidly changing from a barbarous to a civilized people. What they now need is a suitable reservation, and then we may reasonably expect that with proper management and treatment the Colville Indians will never give the whites any trouble.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first session of the Multnomah county Teachers' Institute will be held in Portland, commencing on Wednesday, July 2d, and continuing two days. The session will be held in the new Central School House.

CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee have issued the following circular:

Popular educators from different parts of the State are expected to be present and take part in the exercises of the Institute. We hope our teachers and other friends of education will nobly respond to the call, and avail themselves of the information expected to be imparted at the coming session. It is intended to give each subject presented to the Convention for discussion a thorough investigation; therefore we trust that all will contribute new ideas to the general fund.

J. W. Johnson, S. W. King, J. M. Williamson, Executive Committee.

T. L. ELIOT, President.

I. W. PRATT, Secretary.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The following will be the order of exercises observed during the session of the Institute:

Orthography and Orthœpy, Prof. A. J. Anderson; Essay, Mrs. O. S. Phelps, Grammar, Prof. W. W. Freeman. Essay—Grading of Public Schools, Mrs. J. S. Briggs. Reading, G. G. Morey. Essay—Government of Schools, Miss H. Monnastes. Address—Methods of Primary Instruction, Rev. T. L. Eliot; Essay—Punctuality, Miss S. C. Taylor, Fundamental Rules, N. Pearcy; Essay, Miss M. E. Gibson. Primary Arithmetic, Mrs. W. W. Freeman. Common Fractions, Prof. D. M. C. Gault. Essay, Miss M. A. Hodgdon. Commercial Arithmetic, E. P. Smith. Essay—Advantages of Education, Miss E. Z. Dwyer. Clark's System of Grammar, James Smith, Recitation, Miss F. A. Holman, Square Root, Prof. M. G. Royal. Essay, Mrs. E. W. Crandall, Cube Root, Prof. T. H. Crawford. Essay—Language and Languages, A. Meachen. Theory and Practice of Teaching, S. F. Bennett. Essay—Education of the Young, Miss Julia A. Sutton; Geography, Prof. I. W. Pratt, Essay—Public Schools, Mrs. M. Meachen, Recitation, Miss Kate Blythe, Address, S. C. Simpson, State Superintendent; Address—Thoughts on Education, Prof. J. M. Williamson. The exercises will be interspersed with music.

OREGON.

The Trustees of Willamette University, at their meeting, elected the following officers: President, Rev. J. L. Parrish; Vice President, John H. Moores; Secretary, C. N. Terry; Treasurer, J. H. Albert.

The three week day schools of Mr. M. L. Jones, of Howell Prairie, and Miss Mary and Martha Woodworth, will meet as per agreement on the Newsom camp ground, Marion county, on the Fourth of July, 1873, for the purpose of a grand celebration and a general good time.

At a regular meeting of Willamette Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Salem, held last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the term beginning July 1st: John G. Wright, C. P.; J. H. Moores, H. P.; C. N. Terry, Scribe; G. W. Jordan, Treasurer; William England, S. W.; H. Javens, J. W.

Mr. Charles Begge, keeper of the toll-gate and bridge on the Wallowa, was drowned on Monday, the 18th inst. He was engaged with others in detaching drift which had accumulated in a rapid rise of the river from the late rains and threatened to carry away the bridge. The body was not recovered. Mr. Begge was from Virginia, Ill.

Last Tuesday night the Chapel of the Wallamet University was crowded by people to witness the exercises of the Hesperian Society. The subject of the Pardoning Power was ably discussed by Messrs. Syl. C. Simpson and Henry H. Gilfrey. Evils of Chinese Emigration was discussed by Mr. D'Arcy, and Compulsory Education by H. Z. Foster.

Mr. Crane, who has been for some time engaged in developing the Grand Ronde gold mines, in Union county, has recently cleaned up three boxes in the first flume, after having run seven days, with very promising results, having secured $520 worth of dust. The La Grande *Sentinel* says the intention of Mr. Crane is not to make a full clean up until October, and according to the best judgment of old practical miners employed on the work, not less than one hundred thousand dollars will be secured.

The contestants at the Wallamet University for the prize given to the best declaimer, were Misses Elva Breyman, Hattie Clarke, Emma Gilbert, Althea Moores, and Messrs. P. H. D'Arcy, Ed. C. Terry, Asbury Starr, Millard E. Lemon. The judges were Rev. W. R. Stewart, Prof. Look and Miss Georgia Brown. The declamations were very good—so good, indeed, that the committee scarcely knew to whom to make the award. Miss Moores and Mr. D'Arcy were designated, however, and Rev. S. Bowers, on behalf of the Faculty, presented the prizes.

There are about thirty men working on the new road from Summerville to Walla Walla. It is the intention of the Company to increase the number of hands to fifty in a few days. The road will be open for travel within a month or six weeks, and when completed, it will be a first rate mountain road. It is not going to cost half as much to build it as was thought in the beginning. The survey shows this route to be twelve miles shorter than the Linkton road, and the ground is much better. It will doubtless be twenty-five or thirty miles shorter than either of the other roads, and is said to be by far the best grade ever made across the Blue Mountains. Unless the friends of this road greatly exaggerate its advantages it will soon become the main thoroughfare both for teams and stages between Walla Walla and the Grande Ronde valley.

The La Grande *Sentinel* says Chris Myers, well known in this community, about six weeks since went into the employ of Mr. Crane on Grand Ronde river. Having charge of the blasting of rocks in the water ditch, it was necessary for him to pass over a portion of the same, carrying about six pounds of powder. A Chinaman had been smoking and emptied his pipe on the edge of the ditch above where Mr. Myers had to pass. Unfortunately the fire fell from the bank at the very moment when Mr. M. was passing underneath and fell directly into the bucket. An explosion followed which was terrific enough. Mr. M. was blown about thirteen feet. His right hand and arm were burned nearly to the bone; his whiskers, eyebrows and hair were burned nearly off, and his eyes very much injured. Fortunately he was not killed. In a few days he was able to be transported to La Grande, where he now is undergoing treatment for his wounds.

A correspondent of the *Statesman* says: Perhaps at no other time within twenty five years past, has there been a finer prospect for good crops in this valley than there is at present. The dry, cool weather in May enabled the farmers to prepare their lands thoroughly for a large and good crop, and great acreage was sown and planted. The copious rains throughout this month (June) have given a rank growth to all grains and vegetation generally. In many cases heavy fall wheat has fallen down in the late rains; but it is fully headed out, and will make, if cut, excellent hay for stock. Meadows, late grain, gardens and pastures, are extra good. The fruit crop is large, except plums and peaches. The flax crop will be over an average yield wherever properly put in, and on good land. With an abundant crop, good health and a great increase of substantial population, it is to be hoped that the doleful ditty of "Hard times" will cease amongst us. "There is a good time coming."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OREGON STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Second Session.

SALEM, Wednesday, June 25, 1873

The Oregon State Dental Society met in the City Council Chamber at 10 o'clock of this day and was called to order by Dr. L. S. Skiff, President *pro tem.* Present—Drs. Thompson, Cardwell, Hatch, Glenn and Welch, of Portland; Dr. Gray, of Albany; Drs Nicklin and Skiff, of Salem, and Dr. E. Biddle, of Corvallis.

The session opened with prayer by Dr. Gray, of Albany. The reading of minutes of the last meeting, reports of various special committees, of the Executive Committee, and of officers, were deferred until the afternoon session, in order to accommodate certain members to arrive on the incoming trains.

The names of Dr. J. W. Meredith, of Salem, and Dr. G. A. Miller, of Portland, were presented for membership. The gentlemen named were elected.

Drs. Thompson and Nicklin were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Meredith, inform him of his election, and introduce him to the Society.

In a short time the delegation returned. Dr. Thompson said:

"Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Society: I have the pleasure to introduce to you Dr. J. W. Meredith, of Salem, who appears in answer to your invitation."

Dr. M. took his seat in the Society, after complying with the constitutional requirements of membership.

By request, Dr. Thompson read the constitution.

The President remarked that the hour had arrived for the address of Dr. E. R. Fiske, but as that gentleman had not yet made his appearance it might be well for the Society to proceed with such other business as may be in order.

Dr. Thompson suggested that any of the members who had prepared theses, now be invited to present them. After considerable desultory discussion, a motion to that effect was made and carried.

Just at this moment, Dr. Fiske appeared and was introduced to the Society. In accordance with previous invitation, he addressed the Society at some length on "The Effect of Disease in the Body upon the Health and Development of the Teeth."

At the conclusion of Dr. Fiske's essay, Dr. Gray, of Albany, presented a paper on "Dental Therapeutics."

It was resolved that the afternoon session be occupied with the reading of papers on the different theses assigned to the members. The Society then adjourned to 2 P. M.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JUNE 25.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Dividends.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Comptroller of Currency declared the second dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Nevada, at Austin making a 65 per cent. dividend.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Warm Spring Indians engaged in the Modoc war, will be mustered out of service and paid off on their arrival at the Dalles, Oregon, which was expected yesterday.

EASTERN STATES.

Cholera Record.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Twenty-nine deaths from cholera to-day, eight of whom were white. Matters are much more hopeful, and business is enlivening.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Four deaths from cholera.

Sentenced for Perjury.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.—Joseph R. Key of New York, who pleaded guilty of perjury in the Jumel case, was sentenced to four years in prison and a fine of $10.

Increase of the Fire Department.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Fire Department is increased by four first-class steam engines, one truck and several hose carriages.

Pacific Mail.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Directors held a meeting to-day. No positive action was taken on the bond question, owing to the absence of the counsel of the Company. The Directors will meet again on Thursday next.

The Parricide's Trial.

Twelve jurors have been obtained in the Walworth case, and the Court adjourned till to morrow.

Attempt at Robbery, and a Failure.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—An attempt was made last Saturday by a band of desperadoes to rob the store of Mr. Roddy, at Burlington. Roddy resisted and shot and killed two of the gang, named Backus and Jefferson, and clubbed another with his gun so badly that he cannot live.

An Example for Portland.

The Board of Health have adopted measures to put the city in a thorough sanitary condition.

Woman Suffrage.

CONCORD, June 24.—In the House to-day, the special committee on the subject of giving to women the privilege of voting in school districts, reported in favor of giving them the right.

A resolution to adjourn on Saturday was adopted.

An Important Enterprise.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The *Tribune* says Russell, who came from Australia and New Zealand to this country some time past, sailed for London Saturday, having accomplished the object of his mission. He came with authority from his Government to establish a line of first-class steamers between San Francisco, Honolulu, New Zealand and other islands, to make one trip in each month.

The play was resumed in Irving Hall in the billiard tournament between Garnier and Joseph Dion to-day. Garnier ran out the game on the twenty-fifth inning. Score, Garnier, 300; Dion, 126. The fourth game was between the two Dions. Cyrille won the game in the fifty-fourth inning. Joseph's score, 235. In the fifth game Ub[illegible] beat Deery. Deery's score, 205.

Collision.

NEW YORK, June 24.—An express train from the West ran into a freight train a mile west of this city, demolishing the freight cars and the engine of the passenger train, and killing one and injuring several.

Frank Walworth in Court.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A jury having been obtained in the Walworth case, District Attorney Rollins opened for the prosecution, reviewing the details of the tragedy, and saying that the [illegible] had travelled three hundred miles to commit the crime. The testimony for the prosecution is begun. The prisoner is attended by his mother and younger brother.

Another Prisoner.

The *Evening Post* announces the arrest this morning of John J. Walsh, one of the [illegible]-house [illegible], and states he is now in the District Attorney's office for bail.

Pressure.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Long Branch special says that President Grant, on the evening before leaving Washington, was visited by several gentlemen, who urged the removal of [illegible] from the Treasury Department. They left his presence with a [illegible] that he [illegible] was [illegible] to do so. The [illegible] says the official life of Minister Jay will terminate on the close of the Vienna Exposition.

A New Branch of the Show Business.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Chrysler Smith, aged fifty-five years, in the Tombs for the past six weeks, on a charge of vagrancy, died and only [illegible]. It is said he feigned death on three [illegible], once being confined several hours, and again was placed upon a slab in the morgue, only reviving when water trickled upon his face. The coroner declined to hold any inquest until it is certain he is actually dead.

CANADA.

A Revolt.

A dispatch from Quebec says that a number of emigrants from Sweden and Norway, brought to Canada by Mr. Molson, and employed in his Iron Works, on the Lower St. Lawrence, at Moisie, revolted, in consequence of a dispute about the payment of their wages, they insisting they should be paid in gold, and Molson giving them orders for goods on stores owned by himself. Wishing to leave Moisie, and unable to get away, owing to Molson owning all the vessels trading, the emigrants, to the number of two hundred men, women and children, went down to the river, seized a schooner, and set sail for Quebec, where they arrived on Monday, when twenty-eight, of them, leaders in the movement, were arrested and held on a charge of stealing the schooner, which belonged to Molson. The matter causes much excitement among all connected with emigration.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Body Recovered.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The body of H. M. Wellington of Boston has been recovered from the *Atlantic*.

WEST INDIES.

Settling a Question of [illegible].

HAVANA, June 24.—A report comes from Puerto Principe of a duel being fought between [illegible] and Garcia, on account of the former assuming command of the revolutionary forces.

HAVANA, June 25.—In the late fight near Puerto Principe, where Major Reconsi was killed, there were ninety Spanish troops engaged. Only fifteen returned, the rest being killed by Insurgents. The Insurgents in Puerto Principe district, are reported very audacious. The other day they captured, within sight of the sentinels, towns-people, bread and supplies on the way to Fortu.

The yellow fever continues with unabated violence, and a very large percentage of cases prove fatal.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 16.—Advices from Guatemala state that the country has been placed in a state of siege, to be continued until the rebellion in the Eastern Department is put down. In an engagement with insurgents lately the Government troops triumphed, killing twenty rebels.

Rapid progress is being made in rebuilding San Salvador. Many families who had left the city have returned and are erecting improved dwellings.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

One Sick Man Helps Another.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A Constantinople special says the treaty has been concluded between the Khedive and Sultan for mutual protection, by which the former, in case of the invasion of Turkey, agrees to provide 150,000 men.

The Russo-Khivan War.

LONDON, June 25.—The united Orenberg and Magyshalk detachments have taken Kilal, three days' march from the Capital. On the 2d inst., Gen. Kauffmann's command reached Chraki, the same distance east of Khiva.

Exciting News from Spain.

LONDON, June 25.—A special, published here, reports General Nouvellar, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in the North, and eleven companies of his command, have been captured by Carlists near Pampeluna.

Trouble in Cork.

CORK, June 25.—The military barracks in this city were broken into last night, and several stands of arms taken. A number of arrests have been made of suspected persons.

The telegraph wires between Bouton and Kinsale have been cut.

The New Cable.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Great Eastern* is reported at noon yesterday in longitude forty-three degrees and fourteen minutes. One thousand three hundred and seventy-three miles of cable had paid out well.

ARIZONA.

LOS ANGELES, June 25.—A Prescott dispatch of May 16th, says that Judge Hoyden and party, all safe, went up Salt River a distance about 200 miles, and visited Camp Apache. They met many Indians, who tried to scare them by howling merely. The Indians had passed. Crops on the river are 15 per cent. heavier than last year. Lieut. Thomas and men are on the way from the Colorado River Indian Reservation to Camp Verde with Tumaspie and his Indians who surrendered. They are Indians who recently ran away from Camp Date Creek. Rumor says the Indians at San Carlos are acting badly.

UTAH.

Our Regular Murder.

SALT LAKE, June 25.—A man named Fisher was mortally wounded by a pistol shot in a saloon to-night. The assailant was arrested. A woman was the cause of the trouble.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2[illegible].—During the performance in a circus last night, while Miss Rose was being lifted by a rope to the trapez, and when about twenty feet from the ground, the rope gave way and she fell. The netting had not been raised, and the girl struck with great force on the ground, and received serious injuries. She was quickly carried from the ring. The accident [illegible] great excitement in the audience.

The Coroner's jury accuse Capt. Lewis, of the ship *Crusader*, and his mate, with manslaughter in hastening the death of the sailor Nelson by barbarous and unusual punishment on the voyage to this port from New York.

The *Galley of Lorne*, twenty-six days from Hongkong, arrived last night and brought 641 Chinese. On the 5th of June she sighted the steamer *Mikado*, [illegible] Yokohama, for San Francisco. The health of the passengers of the *Galley of Lorne* is good.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The steamer [illegible] is still in quarantine off Meiggs' wharf. The mails were not permitted to be landed. Landed the [illegible] passengers. The transfer steamer *Mary Taylor* is [illegible] quarantined.

The [illegible] American Benevolent Society, which numbers about 1,300 members, is one of the societies which decline to turn out on the Fourth of July. [illegible] committee is at work with fair [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Board of [illegible] to-day resolved to follow out the suggestion of the Health Officer relative to the general improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, in view of the prevalence of [illegible] and yellow fever in the Atlantic [illegible].

During three months the S. F. Benevolent Society extended [illegible] to 1,791 applicants, at a cost of [illegible]. A large portion of these were the wives and children of [illegible].

The ship *Roswell* [illegible] England, was obliged to put into [illegible] having [illegible] during a [illegible]. The [illegible] and three [illegible] were washed overboard and [illegible].

Amos [illegible], who is about to start for the [illegible] of the A[illegible] in [illegible], to [illegible] for the California Wire Company, the [illegible] to [illegible] and this city with [illegible], will probably be occupied [illegible].

Parker, Watson & Co., [illegible] liabilities are [illegible] to be $140,[illegible].

The whole list of the Stock Board will be [illegible] Wednesday, when the Board will adjourn to the [illegible] following at 11 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Mary D[illegible] Price had a desperate fight in the [illegible] knives on each other. Both [illegible] the hands, arms and breasts, before the [illegible] of the guard [illegible].

Mary McNeil was arrested to-night, charged with having [illegible] a little child [illegible].

Miss Rose, the circus performer, who fell last night while [illegible] to the trapeze, was not as [illegible] as was at first supposed, and will [illegible].

Captain Lewis, of the *Crusader*, has given [illegible] to appear [illegible] answer to the charge of [illegible] the death of a sailor [illegible].

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

YREKA, June 25. Col. Elliott of the [illegible] and Major Curtis, Judge Advocate, arrived last night, and will proceed to Fort K[illegible]. Col. Elliott will be the senior [illegible] on the [illegible] to try the Modocs, as Col. [illegible] of the [illegible] First Infantry, has [illegible] of illness. The [illegible] will probably not get at work until after the Fourth of July, and it is [illegible] will take about six weeks to [illegible]. In the [illegible] it is [illegible] Col. [illegible] of the Twenty-First Infantry, with [illegible] of the Fourth Artillery, will march to [illegible] Col. Mendenhall, with the [illegible] will probably return to San Francisco via [illegible] Twelfth Infantry, will [illegible]

[illegible]

SACRAMENTO, June 25.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SAN [illegible], June 25.—[illegible]

In a [illegible]

Preparing for [illegible]

YREKA, June 25.—Col. [illegible] and will proceed to Fort K[illegible] this [illegible] try the [illegible]. The [illegible] will not get to work until [illegible] the 4th of July, and it [illegible] will take about six [illegible]

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
[illegible]
[illegible]
FROM AND AFTER [illegible] MONDAY, May 1st, the [illegible]
[illegible]
Will leave Oregon City on [illegible] Thursday and Friday at 6:30 A. M., and on [illegible] and Saturday at 10 A. M. [illegible] DAYTON through to Portland. [illegible]
Portland for Oregon City, at 4 P. M.
[illegible] for LAFAYETTE and all [illegible] the CARS at 8:15 A. M., [illegible] Dayton on [illegible]
[illegible] at the [illegible] of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight [illegible] OF DRAYAGE. Freight received [illegible] 6 P. M.
J. D. MILES, [illegible]

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY [illegible]
FOR DALLES, Daily ([illegible]) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA, Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily ([illegible]) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and [illegible] at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. R. T. Co's
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDERS' WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No [illegible] age, or baggage.
B GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

W. R. T. Co's Notice.
From and after this date
THE STEAMER "VANCOUVER"
WILL CONNECT WITH THE "GOV. GROVER" at ALBANY, and carry freight and passengers to all points between Albany and Harrisburg.
B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't W. R. T. Co.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
For the Lower Columbia Trade!
THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. m14

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Portland at 2 P. M., from foot of Alder street.
For freight or passage apply on board.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1873

An Important Meeting

A circular, issued by the Multnomah county Teachers Institute, indicates such thoroughness of organization as must make the association an efficient auxiliary to the educational work of the county and of the State. Arrangements have been perfected to have all questions, connected with the subject of teaching, discussed by experienced teachers at the session which is to be held in this city commencing July 2d. Essays and addresses upon the grading of public schools, the government of schools, theory and practice of teaching, methods of primary instruction, etc., will be presented by persons peculiarly qualified to treat the respective subjects. There will be also addresses and illustrations in connection with each of the most prominent studies pursued in the ordinary course. The Institute is not designed for teachers of this county alone. Educators from abroad are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions, and we observe among the names of persons announced to take part several well known teachers from other sections of the State.

This organization is under the management of a number of the most thorough and practical workers in the cause of popular education in the State. Rev. T. L. Eliot, Superintendent of Schools for this county, is President, I. W. Pratt, one of our most excellent teachers, is Secretary, and the Executive Committee is composed of Prof. J. W. Johnson of the High School, and S. W. King and J. M. Williamson, Principals of other schools in this city. S. C. Simpson, Esq., State Superintendent, is also announced for an address to the association. It is to be hoped teachers generally will embrace this opportunity of meeting together and exchanging ideas with each other upon the various matters under discussion. There is no department of labor in which greater progress has been made during the quarter of a century past, than that of teaching. One has only to call to mind the droning hum-drum round of dry recitations of lessons learned "by heart" which obtained a few years ago, and compare that with the active, analytical, purely intellectual processes of a well conducted class today, to realize how great have been the strides with which the science of teaching has advanced. But there is room for still further improvement, and there is especial need of greater uniformity of method. That diversity which is incident to rapid progress and development in any department of labor, is strongly impressed upon the present condition of things in our institutions of learning, from the district primary school up to the College. In the race of progress, and the activity of inquiry after new and better methods of imparting instruction and leading out the young mind into independent, self-reliant action, all have not kept even pace; and hence there is about as great a diversity of modes as of teachers. This is an evil, and its remedy is to be found only in personal intercourse and mutual interchange of views among the leading educators of the country.

Why the Railway Land does not Sell Rapidly.

The essence of simplicity is that remark of the editor of a German paper, that it is "to be observed that the land alongside of the 200 miles of completed road (O. & C. R. R.) was already given away by pre-emption or under the homestead law, or that the land of the company is situated far from the lines of the road, and, therefore, loses the benefit of speedy settlement."

These remarks would all be eminently truthful, if the "therefore" had been omitted; but the untruthfulness of that word taints everything that comes after it. It is true that the lands near the line of the completed road had nearly all been given away to actual settlers under some of the laws relating to that subject, before the passage of the act under which the railway company holds its land-grant; and it is likewise true that the company's land lies far away from the line of the road: and it is true likewise that these lands "lose the benefit of speedy settlement." But it is very far from true that their distance from the line of the road is the sole cause, or the principal cause of their not being speedily settled. They would not be speedily settled if they lay within a stone's toss of the road. They are the spurs and knobs of two ranges of mountains, and are not to-day worth any price in the market. The Government is offering millions of acres of better lands than these for nothing, and there are millions of acres of better land now lying idle in Oregon that are to be had on much easier terms. Indeed, the Government owns the even sections lying right alongside of these odd sections which make up the railway company's grant. These even sections are just the same sort of land as the railway lands, and they can be had for the taking.

It is not right to humbug persons abroad with the idea that these railway lands are valuable. They are simply ordinary mountain lands, covered for the most part with immense forests of fir trees, situated where timber is no object, expensive to open, and only second or third rate when opened. They may some time furnish homes for a considerable population of hardy woodsmen, but that will not be during the life of the present generation. The railway company, or its "successors and assigns," will still leave large tracts of this forest and mountain land for sale on exceedingly easy terms, long after every man now concerned in the land grant shall have made a permanent settlement on a piece of land six feet by two, and shall want no more. The Government of the United States will give away as good land as this to the grandchildren of the people who are so ready to find the reason of the tardiness of the sale of these lands in their distance from the railway.

The Land Grant and the Land Company

We find in the Kalama *Beacon* the following extract from editorial correspondence from the Pacific Coast to the *H[illegible]*, a leading German paper of New York:

The road is built very solidly. It is also provided with sufficient and substantial rolling stock, and does not exceed $[illegible] per mile. If the real expenses do not agree with the mortgaged debt of $10,000,000, it is to be explained by the balance, stated at the foot and taken from the report of the Company, which shows that the bonds have netted scarcely 50 per cent, deducting the interest paid out of the proceeds.

The consolidation of the Oregon and California Railroad Company with the Oregon Steamship Company is no bad arrangement for the former, but the assertions put forth that the profits of the steamship transportation would suffice to pay the interest on the bonds of the railroad, must be contradicted.

The land grant of the Company comprises 12,800 acres per mile. It is, however, to be observed that the land alongside of the two hundred miles of completed road was already given away by pre-emption or under the homestead law, so that the land of the Company is situated far from the line of the road, and therefore loses the benefit of speedy settlement. The land of the Company has been transferred to the European and Oregon Land Company, and, as I am told, without injuring the rights of the mortgage holders, and under the condition that this Company should pay $1 25 for every acre of sold land of the Railroad Company, and that the proceeds should be put aside as a sinking fund for the bonds. The Land Company was expected to have great influence upon immigration, but the results are far behind these expectations.

Upon the subject of the relationship existing between the railway company and the European and Oregon Land Company, the San Francisco *Chronicle* has this:

A report has been circulated that the European and Oregon Land Company is about to disorganize, and that a large quantity of land will, in consequence, be offered to settlers. A reporter had an interview yesterday with a gentleman prominently connected with the company named, and ascertained that there is no truth in the report. A conveyance of a large landed area was made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company to the land company, and the European bondholders of the railroad company have held a meeting in Germany and expressed dissatisfaction with the conveyance. The land company is ready to reconvey the land to the railroad company, and will do so if the bondholders ask it. Whether the reconveyance is made or not is a matter of little or no importance to those who contemplate settling on the lands in question. Hermann Muller, of this city, who was sent to Europe as the immigration agent of the land company aforesaid, has returned. Some land has been sold, and the company is continuing in active operation. General Ames is President, and the headquarters are in this city.

THE WALLOWA

In pursuance of a memorial of the people of Union county concerning the occupation of the Wallowa valley by the Indians, Senator Kelly and Congressman Wilson recently visited the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whom they found inclined to the opinion that the Indians were entitled to the valley. They then prepared and sent to him the following communication.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1873.

Mr. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs—SIR: On the 19th day of April, 1873, a public meeting was held by the citizens of Union county, Oregon, at the Court House in La Grande, to take into consideration the aspect of Indian affairs in that county; and more particularly the threatened hostilities on the part of some renegade Indians, known as "Joseph's band" of the Nez Perces, against the white settlers in Wallowa valley in that county. That meeting passed a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the people, and appointed a committee consisting of James H. Slater, late Member of Congress, Daniel Chaplin, Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, and E. S. McComas, Register of State lands, &c., to prepare a memorial to the proper United States authorities, concerning the threatened troubles with Joseph's band of Indians. This memorial has been prepared and presented to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and by him referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the attention of the undersigned has been called to it by citizens of Oregon deeply interested in the subject of the memorial; and a request made that we urge its speedy consideration upon the proper United States authorities.

With the views expressed in that memorial we entirely concur, and in addition we most respectfully present the following facts and reasons why those Indians should be restrained from going into Wallowa valley, or interfering with the settlers there.

It is admitted that Joseph, the father of the present chief of that name, as a sub chief of the Nez Perces, signed the treaty of June 11, 1855, with Lawyer, the head chief of that tribe, thus recognizing, as the United States did, that Lawyer was fully empowered to act as head chief for the Nez Perce Indians. Under this treaty Wallowa valley was embraced within the boundaries of the Reservation made by the Indians (as expressed in the second article) "for the use and occupation of the said tribe, and as a *general reservation*." The valley belonged, under the treaty, to all the Indians alike—to Joseph no more than to any other of the sub chiefs or principal men. On this reservation, but not in Wallowa valley, Joseph and his people lived until 1863. On the 9th day of June of that year another treaty was made with the Nez Perces, Lawyer being still the head chief and acknowledged as such by all. By this treaty, in consideration of the payment of $262,500, and other important concessions made to the tribe; they ceded to the United States the Wallowa valley, as well as some other portions of their territory embraced within the original extensive reservation made by the treaty of 1855. Joseph did not sign the treaty of 1863, for what reason we do not know; but, in addition to Lawyer, the head chief, fifty sub-chiefs and head men became parties to it, and since have kept their faith with the Government. Joseph was dissatisfied with this treaty, claiming that Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, who was a party to the treaty of 1855 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had allowed him the Wallowa valley, and that Lawyer, who was merely an upstart chief, without any royal blood in his veins, had no right to cede it away. In passing it may be observed that Governor Stevens had no authority to give any land in Oregon to Joseph or any one else, as Joel Palmer was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon. In 1867 eleven townships, containing more than a quarter of a million of acres in that valley, were surveyed by the authority of the United States, and the country thrown open to settlement: and within the last two years about four hundred persons, including men, women and children, have become residents of the valley. Some eighteen months ago, Joseph, the sub-chief of this small band of disaffected Indians died, bequeathing to his son Joseph, the present chief of the band, his claim to Wallowa valley, and his quarrel with the white settlers. The number of his followers has increased, it is estimated from about fifty to two or three hundred warriors, and now threaten the extermination of the white settlers if they do not abandon their homes. This increase is mainly owing to renegade Indians from Nez Perces, Snakes, Bannacks and Umatillas, who, dissatisfied with the dulness of a calm world and a long peace, have sought excitement under the leadership of a discontented and turbulent chieftain.

They do not desire the valley for a permanent reservation and home, but only for a summer resort to fish and hunt. At a recent interview, held with these Indians by Superintendent Odeneal of Oregon, they stated that they were unwilling to accept Wallowa valley, or any part of it for a permanent home, averring that it was unfit for a reservation on which to live on account of the severity of its winter climate. This is indeed true. Owing to its altitude the snows fall to a great depth, and lie so long on the ground, that their horses and other stock would perish for want of food during the winter months. Hence it is undesired by the Indians of Joseph's band for a separate Indian reservation.

From the foregoing facts two propositions are presented:

1st. Were Joseph's band, after the treaty of June 11, 1855, entitled to the Wallowa valley as a distinct possession?

2d. Would it be politic to make an exception in favor of these Indians and provide for them a reservation upon which to live during the winter, and at the same time prohibit all settlements by the white people in the Wallowa valley, so that it would afford a summer resort for Joseph and his band?

Respecting the first, it seems really too plain for argument. The treaty of June 11, 1855, provides for but one reservation for all the Nez Perces Indians. Lawyer, the head chief, and fifty seven sub chiefs and head men, including Joseph, signed and became parties to it. A reservation was made by them, including Wallowa valley within its boundaries, which by the express terms of the treaty was to be a *general reservation*, common to all, and for the benefit of all the Nez Perces. The idle story put in circulation by Joseph, and told by Superintendent Odeneal, that Gov. Stevens at the treaty of 1855, gave it to the father, is simply absurd. No specification of this kind is made in the instrument, and Gov. Stevens was too cautious a man to make any pledges of this nature without reducing it to writing. Besides he knew the extent of his powers too well to make a verbal grant of land in Oregon, when he was only Superintendent for Washington Territory. This valley being then a part of the Nez Perce reservation, was subject to the control and, if thought advisable, subject to be disposed of to the United States by the chiefs and rulers of the tribe. By the treaty of 1863 they gave it, as well as the land where Lewiston is situated, to the United States. It is true Joseph did not sign the treaty, but surely it cannot be seriously contended that the simple refusal or neglect of one Indian to make his mark to a treaty, executed and ratified by all others of the tribe, will make the act invalid. This matter must be looked at with a little common sense, and certainly the will of the majority, the vast, overwhelming majority of the Nez Perces, expressed through their great chief, and with the assent of his subordinates, is entitled to a little respect from a Government which recognizes the right of the majority to rule. And what else can be done by the United States except to comply with the terms of the treaty, and exact the same obedience from the Indians, including as well those who did not as those who did sign it. A treaty is the supreme law of the land, and no department of the Government has a right to annul or disregard it or change its plain and obvious meaning. Therefore, by every principle of law, of policy, and of common sense, Joseph and his band have no right to the Wallowa valley for any purpose, and the sooner he is made to understand this, in a way that cannot be mistaken, the better will it be both for his tribe and for the white settlers of the valley. He should be told promptly that he can accomplish nothing by making these bold pretensions and setting up this absurd claim.

A second proposition is presented: Would it be proper or politic now to make a new treaty with Joseph and his band, and give them a reservation for a winter residence, and in addition set apart for them Wallowa valley for a summer resort, for the purpose of fishing and hunting?

Apart from the great wrong it would be to our people to deprive them of the homes which they have acquired in good faith from the Government of the United States, besides the vast expense it would be to pay the settlers for their lands and improvements, the policy of making a treaty with a few discontented or disaffected Indians, who have separated themselves from their tribes, would be vicious in the extreme. Surely the Government will not go through the solemn farce of making another treaty with Joseph, or any other Indian, giving him or them another reservation, because it may have so happened that they were dissatisfied with the acts done by the rulers of their own tribe. The Government cannot afford to make a treaty with every Indian who may turn up his nose at his plebeian chief, because he may have acted in a manner displeasing to him, and because that chief was not as royally born as he. And why should the Government give a large scope of country, embracing extensive tracts of fertile land, to this band of Indians merely for hunting and fishing purposes, when they cannot and will not make it an abiding home?

The policy of the Indian Bureau, especially of late years, has been to wean these wandering tribes from their nomadic life, and to teach them how to labor and to cultivate the soil. And this, after all, is the only way by which they can be civilized and tamed, the only way that will insure to themselves comfort and happiness, and to the whites tranquility and peace. The sooner they learn the great lesson of civilized life, that by the labor of their hands they must earn their bread, and not by the chase, the better it will be both for them and for us. For these reasons we hope the Government will not entertain the proposition which we understand has been suggested to remove the whites from Wallowa valley, and give it up as a game preserve, merely to appease the clamor and to satisfy the inordinate greed of a few vagabond Indians. To yield to their demands would be to establish a very bad precedent, and to set a worse example. For we may be assured that other Indians will not be slow to learn that the sure way to obtain what they want is to make a persistent demand, accompanied by threats of violence against white settlers in case their demands are unheeded.

Even if these Indians had a right to the Wallowa Valley, since the treaty of 1863, which is desired, still, for the reason already given, it would be unwise to place them there, and confine them to that valley because of the inclement weather which prevails there. They have already a home, at least they are entitled to one on the Nez Perce Reservation, where the land for agricultural purposes is far better, and the climate far more genial. Whatever, therefore, may have been the hereditary rights of Joseph and his band, even if they had never been ceded away, should make no difference now. He ought not to be permitted to go there and take possession of a valley, unsuited to him and followers, and fit only for a people advanced in agricultural knowledge and pursuits.

In conclusion, we have to say that Joseph and his band ought to be notified that they will not be permitted to go into Wallowa valley, or to molest the settlers there in any way. And that if they have any rights to the valley since 1863 they must look to the Government for such compensation as in justice they are entitled to after they make those rights apparent to the proper authorities of the Indian Bureau. This notice ought to be given without delay, declaring in a clear and decisive manner the rights and duties of the Indians, and demanding implicit obedience to the commands of the Government. Inaction or delay in doing this will only invite aggression on their part, and in all probability will lead to bloodshed between them and the whites, and perhaps to a protracted war.

The two races cannot live together in peace while the Indians maintain their tribal relations. Threats of violence have already been made by Joseph's band against settlers in the valley, who are in a state of constant alarm, and unless they are repressed by the authoritative voice of the Government, we have every reason to apprehend disaster to our own people who are rightfully settled in Wallowa valley. For them we ask that protection of the Government which every citizen has a right to demand when his life, his liberty or his property is in danger from meditated Indian violence.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

JAMES K. KELLY,
United States Senator from Oregon;
JOSEPH G. WILSON,
Member of Congress from Oregon.

DIED:

In this city, June 24th, Thomas M., son of Alice Hartness, aged 22 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Funeral to take place at the house, on Fifth street, between F and G, to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

WM. CHURCH & SON
Have
REMOVED TO THE OLD P. O. ROOM
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
Call and select your CLOTHING for the summer. je26

Coos Bay Coal Agency!
BERRYMAN & DOYLE,
DEALERS IN CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH AND ALL descriptions of
Foreign & Domestic Coals, also Pig Iron
Bulkhead, bet. Pacific and Jackson sts., San Francisco.
n25d3ply

For Sale,
850,000 Acres of Land
IN SOUTHERN OREGON.
Title Perfect—U. S. Land Grant Fully Confirmed.

THE "PACIFIC LAND COMPANY," INCORPORATED with capital stock of 5,000 shares of par value of $240 each, have purchased the road and entire land grant of the "OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD COMPANY," consisting of over 850,000 acres of
Agricultural, Grazing & Timber Lands,
Passing from Eugene City (125 miles from Portland by Railroad) through the splendid "Lake Country," to Silver City, near the border of Idaho.
Each share of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY thus representing now over 160 acres of land, and is UNASSESSABLE.
Three thousand shares belong to the Company, and will be offered for sale by us, the entire proceeds of which will go into the Treasury.
The first one thousand shares will be offered at $120 per share, United States Currency—at the rate of 75 cents per acre. Every share will also be received at its par value of $240, in payment for land, as soon as the appraisals are made. Such share will then be cancelled, and not reissued, and a deed given to the purchaser.
The land will be appraised at moderate rates, in accordance with its actual value, as soon as practicable in sections of 640 acres, and at not less than $1 50 per acre, U. S. Currency, and offered for sale. Actual settlers, however, always having preference.
We refer, as to the character of this magnificent grant of land, to CLARENCE KING, Esq., the U. S. Geologist for this coast, who is familiar with it from personal observation, also to the elaborate report of the Hon. B. J. Pengra, late Surveyor General of Oregon, on this road and lands, from which we quote: "There is but very little of the entire grant but what is valuable for either farming, Grazing or Lumbering purposes."
As shares are cancelled the average of [illegible] the remaining shares will naturally increase, [illegible] dividends will be declared.
IMMIGRANTS,
BY BUYING THESE SHARES CAN SECURE GOOD LANDS, WITH PERFECT TITLE, AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT RATES.
[illegible] PACIFIC LAND COMPANY [illegible] CHILDREN [illegible]
Remittances [illegible] registered letters.
Full particulars, maps and a description [illegible]
YOUNG & PANSON,
Agents for the Pacific Land Company,
Office No. [illegible] San Francisco.
President—H. F. TESCHEMAKER. Directors—[illegible] PANSON, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, J. R. JARBOE and H. F. CUTTAR, of San Francisco.
Refer to—J. C. AINSWORTH, S. G. REED and W. S. LADD, of Portland.
B. J. PENGRA, Springfield, near Eugene.
je26d1m

NEW TO-DAY.

Wanted,
AT MY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 89 FRONT street, a man with a capital of [illegible] to invest in a business that will pay him big money.
je26 dlt
J. R. WITHERELL

Wanted.
TWO GOOD WOMEN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK want to get work; one Seamstress, [illegible] girls to work in families; two good men to work on Farms. Call at my office.
J. R. WITHERELL

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A. M.	Roseburg	[illegible] P. M.
Roseburg	5:15 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sundays excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:00 A. M.	Junction	[illegible] P. M.
Junction	6:00 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove, at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	St. Joseph	11 [illegible] A. M.
St. Joseph	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	St. Joseph	11 [illegible] A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Passengers received at Fourth street by signaling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for Shipment after 5 P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMMENCE running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.
Time as Follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Salem	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] A. M.
Portland	4:45 P. M.	Salem	7:15 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL! making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,
And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent,
San Francisco

For Sale.

Mill Property for Sale.
THE STEAM SAW-MILL ON THE MACADAMized Road, one mile south of Portland, with THREE ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Willamette river, will be sold at a very low figure and upon easy terms. Enquire of
E. J. NORTHRUP,
of Northrup & Thompson
je6d1m

Hotel for Sale.
THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a Hotel located in the city, for sale for CASH, or will exchange the same for city property. Inquire of
PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL

For Sale or Rent.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF CHEAP Lands should call on me before buying. I can accommodate them with large or small tracts, improved or otherwise in this and adjoining counties. Terms easy.
Two NEAT COTTAGES, conveniently located to business, and several SMALL FARMS, for rent.
Office 14 Front street.
P. A. MARQUAM

Wants.

Wanted.
$1,200 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. FIRST class real estate or personal security given. Apply to W. H. WEST, Daily News Office.
je24d6t

S. SEYMOUR, BROKER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
29 STARK STREET, BET. FIRST AND SECOND.
Real Estate Bought and Sold and Legal Papers Executed.
DOUBLE and SINGLE BLOCKS and LOTS for sale in Couch's Addition. Terms easy.

J. A. CONGLE,
73 Front Street.
Saddlery Hardware,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
SOLE AGENT FOR GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER CARBOLIZED HOSE, which is for sale at San Francisco prices with freight added.
REPAIRING promptly attended to.

F. GOLDSMITH. J. LOEWENBERG.
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG.
(Successors to FREIDMAN & CO.)
32 & 34 Front St., O. S. N. Co's Block
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS,
AND
TINMEN'S STOCK.
AGENCY FOR
TILTON & M'FARLAND'S SAFES

OTTO TREUER,
No. 1 North Front Street.
DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS AND MANufacturer of [illegible] Philadelphia Brewery [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair
On hand and to arrive at
COR. FRONT AND CLAY STS., PORTLAND.
SANTA CRUZ LIME, ROSENDALE CEMENT, PLASTER and HAIR CHEAP FOR CASH, or
approved paper.
C. GRICH, Agent.

Amusements.

1776-1873.
HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL
No. 61 Front Street.
[illegible]
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION!
1873.
ALL ORGANIZED BODIES WISHING TO PARTICIPATE in the forthcoming celebration are respectfully requested to communicate at an early day, at the above headquarters.
AL. ZIEBER,
Grand Marshal.
je21

Prof. O. S. FOWLER
WILL LECTURE IN
THE DALLES 21st TO 24th, WALLA WALLA, 27th to 30th, Lewiston, July 2d to 5th, Forest Grove, 9th to 11th, Lafayette, 12th to 15th, Oregon City, 16th to 18th, Salem, 17th to 24th, Albany, 26th to 29th, Eugene, 30th to August 1st, Oakland, 2d to 3d, Roseburg, 4th to 5th, Jacksonville 8th, or near these dates. See papers and bills in each place for particulars. Address invitations to adjacent places as above. d&w

Portland Yacht Club
OWNERS OF BOATS ON THE WILLAMETTE OR Columbia, wishing to enter for the sailing match on the Fourth of July are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, to be held at 7:30 P. M., SATURDAY, 28th instant, at the Police Court Room. Entries can be made not later than 9 P. M. Tuesday, 1st July, at same place. The allowance of time between boats of different lengths will be eight seconds per foot for each mile of the distance to be sailed.
je25d4t

Special and Important Sale
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY!
I will sell at my Auction Salesroom
ON SATURDAY, JULY 12th,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.
The south fractional part of Lot numbered Four (4), in Block numbered Eighty (80), commencing at the southwest corner of said Block, thence running north along the line of Front street twenty five (25) feet, thence east 100 feet, thence south twenty five feet, thence west along the line of Stark street one hundred feet to the place of beginning; together with that portion of building now resting on said fractional lot.
ALSO
North fractional part of Lot 4 in Block 80, 25x100 feet, together with improvements now resting on said lot.
ALSO,
The south fractional part of Lot 3 in Block 80. Size of Lot 25x100 feet. Together with improvements now resting on said fractional lot.
ALSO,
The north fractional part of Lot 3 in Block 80. Size of fractional lot 25x100 feet. Together with improvements now on said lot.
ALSO
The south fractional part of Lot 2 in Block 80. Size of fractional lot 25x100 feet. Together with improvements now on said lot.
TITLE PERFECT. Terms, one half cash, balance in twelve months; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the property, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month.
The above described Lots are known as the
"Cosmopolitan Hotel Property,"
Now renting for $330 per month.
N. B.—This valuable business property is situated in the centre of the city of Portland, and parties desiring to purchase valuable business property are respectfully requested to attend this sale.
je25
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Rock River Paper Company's
PATENT
FELT ROOFING!
PUT ON FOR $6 PER SQUARE.
Prepared Plastering Board,
SHEATHING and CARPET PAPER,
For sale by
H. C. MORRICE,
Masonic Temple, Portland.

REGALIAS AND TRIMMINGS!
Only Regalia House in the State.
MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS!
GOLD AND SILVER
Laces, Fringes, Spangles, Stars, Bullion, etc.
H. C. MORRICE
Masonic Temple, Portland, O.

JOHN CLARK,
78 Front Street,
Between American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotels.
MANUFACTURER and WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, WHIPS,
Saddlery Hardware,
California Saddle Trees,
Special attention paid to the manufacture of Fine Double and Single Pleasure and Trotting Harness in every variety, also, large assortment of Horse blankets and Hoods, Fancy Lap Dusters (rubber lined), Driving and Riding Whips (Philadelphia make)—latest styles.
Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine the stock.

GLASS! GLASS!
P. McGEE & CO.
No. 26 First St., bet. Oak and Pine, Smith's Block,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS!
CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and
CUT GLASS!
Doors, Sash & Blinds,
PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.
GLAZING done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The above [illegible] call the attention of dealers, contractors and builders, and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere, and guarantee to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to.
je2

FOR ALBANY AND CORVALLIS!
THE STEAMER
SHOSHONE
Will leave W. R. T. Co's Wharf,
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24th,
[illegible]
FOR ALBANY [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] CORVALLIS and intermediate points.
THURSDAY MORNING JUNE 26th
B. GOLDSMITH

FOR HONOLULU, DIRECT.
THE BRIGANTINE
MARGARET CROCKARD,
[illegible]
CORBITT & MACLEAY

BURTON & WILLIAMS,
ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENTS
ROOM No. 17,
DEKUM'S BUILDING.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above port
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873,
At 6 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller
CALIFORNIA,
JOHN HAYES, Commander,
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports
TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1873,
At 6 o'clock, P. M.
Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco
THE STEAMER
EASTPORT,
GEO. PATON .... Captain,
Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the
1st and 15th of Each Month.
Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to
F. SCHUTTER, Agent, Coos Bay.
D. BEADLE, Agent, San Francisco.
je16d6m

Watches and Jewelry.
L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,
FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!
109 First St.,
Offer a complete assortment of
Diamonds and Jewelry,
Gold and Silver Watches,
and SILVERWARE

Boots & Shoes.
PACIFIC
BOOT & SHOE STORE
S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL, FOR CASH, of California make—

		Old Price.
Ladies' First Quality, 18-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals	$0 50	
Former price $3 00.		
Ladies' Second Quality 16-thread Lasting, Kid Foxed Balmorals	$1 75	
Former price, $2 50.		
Misses' First Quality, do.	$2 00	$3 50
" Second Quality, do.	1 50	2 00
Children's First Quality	1 50	2 00
" Second Quality	1 25	1 50

GEO. A. PEASE.

Millinery Goods.
MILLINERY, MILLINERY!
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
All the Latest Styles
And everything pertaining to the business on hand.
NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.
SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at
P. VAN FRIDAGH'S,
79 DEKUM'S BUILDING, FIRST ST.

ICE CREAM!
DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of
ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,
CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions
SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDELLEN, ETC.,
And the best and most complete stock of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES
Wholesale or Retail.
ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
ALISKY & HEGELE,
PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE
AINSLIE & DAVIDSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,
SHUTTERS, BRACKETS, and ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING,
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood-working machinery for the manufacture of the above articles, can offer superior inducements to customers, and at San Francisco prices, at
Nicolais Bros' Mill.
Also, best quality of SEASONED CEDAR LUMBER, CEILING and RUSTIC MOULDINGS.
WOOD-TURNING in all its branches, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Billiard Balls, Croquet Sets, etc., at
NICOLAI BROS' MILL AND FACTORY,
Cor. Second and E Sts., Portland.

THE ART GALLERY OF PORTLAND
(LATE "OPPOSITION LINE")
Corner First and Taylor streets No 14
O. LENNIE, Photographer,
HAS OPENED HIS NEW GALLERY AT THE above place, with an ENTIRE NEW OUTFIT. The rooms are up [illegible] from the street and are the [illegible] in the State. San Francisco style of top-light with Revolving Shades to produce fine soft shades on the picture.
Floating Photographs!
[illegible] New and beautiful.
PORCELAIN, ENAMELED CARDS, and all the latest improvements of the art.
[illegible] and the public generally invited to call and inspect the NEW VIEWS OF THE CITY [illegible] pictures taken on Sunday.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE, JUST landed,
GILROY WOOL BAGS 40x90.
a.1
HEWETT, WILSON & CO.

Auction and Commission.
A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Corner of Front and Oak
AUCTION SALES
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES
Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday
aug2tf
A. B. RICHARDSON
At Private Sale.
Large assortment of GROCERIES [illegible]
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
To parties declining Housekeeping [illegible]
will Purchase Second Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON.
Regular and Peremptory Sale of
[illegible]
REAL ESTATE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
I will sell at my Auction [illegible]
SATURDAY, JUNE 28th,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.
Real Estate.
Lot No. 4 in Block 198, in this city, situated on the corner of [illegible] with COMFORTABLE COTTAGE.
ALSO,
Lot 3 in Block 198, in the city, with STORY AND A HALF [illegible]
Title perfect. Terms, [illegible]
ALSO,
35 bbls B. I. SUGAR,
[illegible] C. O. SOAP,
25 bxs FANCY SOAP,
ALSO,
[illegible] cases ASSORTED [illegible]
[illegible] FRESH [illegible]
25 bxs SAPONIA,
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct.
Insurance.
MUTUAL INSURANCE [illegible]
OF SAN FR[illegible]
FIRE AND MARINE
Capital [illegible]
JOHN R. REDINGTON [illegible]
GEO. H. HOWARD [illegible]
CHAS. R. STORY [illegible]
N. B. EDDY [illegible]
H. H. BIGELOW [illegible]
PORTLAND [illegible]
SALEM [illegible]
ALBANY [illegible]
DALLES [illegible]
LEWISTON [illegible]
JUST RECEIVED A[illegible]
J. H. CONG[illegible]
No. 73 [illegible]
A FINE ASSORTMENT [illegible] Single and Double [illegible]
Buggy, Team and [illegible]
Direct from the Ma[illegible] hire.
WELCH & [illegible]
Cor. [illegible]
SADDL[illegible]
SANTA CRUZ HAR[illegible]
RATES.
Valuable [illegible]
THE GROUND [illegible]
COSMOP[illegible]
Together with the [illegible] ing 126 feet on FRONT [illegible] STARK STREET and [illegible] the W[illegible]
This property [illegible] PROPERTY, and [illegible] ING purposes [illegible]
The HOTEL is [illegible]
For [illegible]
Dennison [illegible]
je3dtf
EFFIC[illegible]
In this State and W[illegible]
WM. H. SEWA[illegible]
THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible]
GOVERNOR SEWARD'S [illegible] AROUND TH[illegible]
[illegible]
D. A[illegible]
je17[illegible]
THE OLDEST AND [illegible]
DR. HU[illegible]
SWISS STOMACH[illegible]
[illegible] ever introduced [illegible]
To Boiler-Ma[illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

The Daily Oreg[illegible]

THURSDAY MORNING

CITY

Auction and Commission.

B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTION

AUCTION SALES

Real Estate,

Insurance.

SADDLERY.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

Team and Stage Harness,

HARNESS.

CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER.

STOMACH BITTERS

Boiler-Makers.

CITY.

DIED SUDDENLY.—William Blackist[one], commonly and familiarly known as "Old Billy Blackstone," died very suddenly yesterday at 10:30 A. M., at his residence below the city. He was sitting on the porch of his house, apparently in the enjoyment of good health, when he was observed to suddenly drop as if shot through the heart. A woman who happened to be passing at the time saw Blackistone fall, and gave the alarm. Some men working on a building belonging to Mr. Doscher, near by, went to the assistance of Blackistone with all haste, but found on examination that life was totally extinct. Mr. Blackistone was about fifty years of age. He had resided for many years in the vicinity of Portland, and but few men were better known. The land claim on which he settled at an early day [illegible] in late years involved in intricate litigation, and his name acquired a prominence in [illegible], which, under any other circumstances, would not have been gained. Had not his appetite for strong drink gained complete ascendancy, Mr. Blackistone would have been at the time of his death among the wealthy men of the [illegible]. His interest in the valuable lands lying adjacent to the city was allowed to slip from him by degrees through want of attention to business and in yielding to the demon of drink, until he was reduced to a condition of absolute poverty and want. Now that he is no more, his failings and foibles should be buried in the charitable [illegible] the oblivion of the grave, and his generous traits of character alone be remembered. Two children—a son and daughter—survive his sad death.

CONVICTED.—The man Peter G. Koch, who has been on trial in the Circuit Court this week, was found guilty as charged in the indictment yesterday afternoon, by the jury who returned their verdict after a few minutes deliberation. Koch is a man who has evidently seen better days. The first heard of him he was at Olympia pretending to be negotiating for one of the most valuable pieces of land in that city, whereon he proposed to erect a large three story brick to be used as a hotel. [illegible] he seen "played" himself out at that place he came to this city, where he opened a "collection office." The trouble with his collections was that they found it about as hard to get money from him as it would have been to get it from the original payees. His present trouble comes from his disposition to charge extra commissions. He will probably be sentenced shortly, and will doubtless learn a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

[illegible] was also found guilty of "larceny from the person," and will join Mr. Koch in serving [illegible]. He is well known in the city having been engaged for two years in keeping the "[illegible]" saloon, corner of Second and [illegible], a house of no good repute for orderly [illegible].

"[illegible] THAT ARE VAIN."—The last detachment of Chinese who arrived on the bark Forward [illegible] their peculiarities in various ways, [illegible] by [illegible] attempts to evade the vigilant eyes of the Custom House officers. Some threw packages of tobacco and other contraband goods overboard, which they expected their friends on the [illegible] to pick up, while others put on [illegible]; one old fellow attempted to [illegible] of a quantity of [illegible] which he had concealed in his [illegible] particular region near [illegible]. [illegible] were attempted by the Celestials to get through, unnoticed, articles [illegible], but their attempts proved [illegible], as the vigilant guardians appointed [illegible] were "up to snuff," and [illegible] the Flowery Kingdom [illegible] manner calculated to [illegible]. The inspection of goods was promptly [illegible], and truck loads [illegible] with a lot of Mongolians trotting after it.

DIRECT FROM HONGKONG.—The bark Forward, which arrived here on Tuesday evening, sailed from Hongkong on the [illegible] of April. She encountered light northeast winds in the China Sea, [illegible] on the 8th of May, [illegible] on the 20th of the [illegible]. On the 6th [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] passed on the 18th [illegible] to making Vancouver [illegible] of gales from the [illegible]. On the 19th [illegible] off Clayoquot Sound, [illegible] the [illegible] passage. Cape Disappointment was [illegible] the 21st inst. On the day following [illegible], and the Forward crossed the bar and arrived at Astoria. The vessel [illegible] and 20 female passengers, and a [illegible] quantity of Chinese merchandise.

We [illegible] our readers to the advertisement in [illegible] of the Marsh Truss Co., of San [illegible], an institution that has gained considerable [illegible] by their many remarkable cures. [illegible]. This Co. is a branch of the celebrated [illegible] of Marsh & Co., New York, which [illegible] station of nearly forty years and are endorsed by the Medical Faculty wherever they [illegible] established branches. We commend this Co. to our Ruptured friends, feeling assured [illegible] will receive the only legitimate cure for (Rupture). This Company does not use [illegible] washes called "curative compounds" that has never cured Rupture, and are calculated [illegible]. Their office is at 513 Montgomery [illegible], San Francisco.

WAR DANCE.—A gentleman who returned from the Dalles last evening informs us that some 150 Warm Spring Indians, who have been engaged in the Modoc campaign, were paid off at that place on Tuesday, and they soon distributed their coin among storekeepers for blankets, etc. In the evening they engaged in a war dance in which they appeared in full warrior's costume—little to [illegible]. The scene attracted much attention for its novelty and the excitement [illegible] evinced by the [illegible] of the Indians.

AN INQUEST.—The Coroner's jury summoned [illegible] morning to hold an inquest over the remains of Thomas M. Harkness, who died suddenly on [illegible] day night, returned the following verdict: "We, the undersigned jurors, after having heard the evidence in the case, find that [illegible] Harkness came to his death from [illegible] of the lungs." J. Thompson, Charles [illegible] C. Potter, N. C. Brelsford, Joseph [illegible] H. McDonald.

A [illegible] SURPRISE. At an early hour last [illegible] crowd of happy young folks appeared at the residence of Mr. J. F. Jones, on [illegible] street, which, after summoning the lady of the house to the door, they entered. The surprise was complete at the unexpected [illegible], and during the brief period the party remained, [illegible] enjoyable time was experienced.

I. O. O. F.—At a regular session of Ellison [illegible], No. 1., I. O. O. F., held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, the following [illegible] were elected for the ensuing term: I. E. [illegible], C. P.; E. H. Stolte, H. P.; J. W. Whalley, [illegible]; J. H. Lyon, Scribe. Chas. Hegele, [illegible]; Daniel Rieman, J. W.

[illegible] VESSEL.—The announcement was [illegible] in our issue of Wednesday that the schooner [illegible] Heron had sailed for Tillamook. The [illegible] Sinorah should have been substituted. [illegible] Heron is still loading at the foot of [illegible] street, and will probably not sail until after the 4th of July.

[illegible].—We are requested to state that the little girls who have handed in their names to Mr. Harrington for a place in the Liberty Car on the Fourth, are required to wear the following [illegible]: A white dress with tri colored sashes—red, white and blue—rosettes and wreaths.

BOND FILED.—Mr. L. H. Lewis, City Treasurer, filed his bond yesterday, in the office of the [illegible] and Clerk. The bond required by law was $75,000. Messrs. L. White, Sol. Hirsch, David Mounastes, Samuel Levy and Henry [illegible] are his sureties.

EXAMINATION AND PUBLIC EXERCISES.—The examination at the Harrison Street School will be held on Friday and Monday, 27th and 30th [illegible]. The public exercises of the school will take place on Tuesday, July 1st, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESS.—Wells Fargo & Co dispatch a tri-weekly express to Astoria, which is a great accommodation to people at each end of the route. They also send an express daily on the evening train going south.

If you want the woven wire bed, parlor and [illegible], the best spring and pure hair mattresses, go to Hurgren & Shindler.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—Multnomah Tribe, I. O. R. M., held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the following officers were elected for the term commencing July 1st, and ending December 31, 1873: E. J. Jeffery, S.; E. G. Merrill, S. S.; J. H. Boyd, J. S.; H. T. Hudson, C. of R. These officers will be installed at the next meeting.

ELECTED.—The following officers were elected by Cornelius Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., at its regular meeting last Tuesday night: C. H. Walker, N. G.; H. C. Raymond, V. G.; J. R. Spencer, R. S.; D. L. Turpin, P. S.; H. L. Barrett, Treas.

READER APPOINTED.—Chas. L. Warren, Esq., of Oregon City, has been invited by the Committee to read the Declaration of Independence at the coming celebration in Portland, and has signified his acceptance.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

New Mayor—new Council to night.

Say coffee to Fabre and then see him move.

Quinn had clams yesterday—more this evening.

Vivian continues at the Alhambra, San Francisco.

Front street was crowded with Chinamen yesterday.

Woodard, the druggist, is moving eastward—one door.

Meeting of Anti-Chinese Society in East Portland last night.

Cogill and Cooper, the song and dance artists, are in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Philip Phillips, the Sweet Singer, is to sing this evening—in San Francisco.

Four hundred sheep crossed to the East Side on the Stark street ferry yesterday.

The new City Treasurer, Police Judge and Assessor will enter upon their duties to-day.

Harris & Blum are removing further north. They will explain in the OREGONIAN in a few days.

Postmaster Gois has orders in Washington for Postal cards, and they may be expected any day.

The International Hotel has been leased by Messrs Risley & Kellogg, who will open it shortly.

Persons wishing the OREGONIAN in East Portland will leave orders at Smith & Morgan's for the carrier.

The Order of Jolly Good Fellows will have a social dance all to themselves and a few friends on the evening of the Fourth.

G. W. Fletcher has taken the place of Mr. Hopkins as messenger on the east side railroad—the latter going east of the mountains.

Miss Clementina Rodney, presided at the organ yesterday during the interesting exercises at St. Helen's Hall with her accustomed skill.

Guipure lace sacques are objects of desire by young misses; if simply shaped and tastefully made, they serve to make the simplest lawn suit look quite dressy.

Walker, the battle painter, has been paid $25,000 by General Joseph Hooker to paint a portrait landscape of the battle of Lookout Mountain, and Don Piatt has an engagement to write the General's life.

The sailor shaped Rabagas hat of rough looking Mackinaw straw, trimmed with a band and streamers of black velvet ribbon, is worn by young girls. Sometimes white daisies or rose clusters are stuck in the hat band.

We have had just 25 complaints this week about the free privileges of equines, canines and bovines in this city, and we can't stand it much longer. Will somebody look after these animals—we mean the equines, bovines and canines.

The convenient model prescribed for school girls' dresses is box pleated blouse-waist with two skirts, or else the single skirt with loose belted polonaise. The dress skirts of girls just in their teens should reach the ankle.

An ingenious person who, for reasons peculiarly his own, does not intend visiting the sea shore this summer, says that by placing large sea shells about his pillow he goes to sleep with the sound of distant ocean singing in his ears, and wakes up refreshed as by a plunge in the surf.

EDUCATION IN PORTLAND.

Among other claims to distinction, Portland points to her institutions of learning. Of these we have the leading varieties (except the collegiate and the professional), so that all tastes may be suited. The foundations of both collegiate and professional schools are already laid in our State, so that there is no necessity for sending our youth abroad, except for special courses of study, or for advantages which are confined to a few favored localities.

Of the competitors for public patronage, the Portland Academy and Female Seminary is second to none. This is the oldest school of its description in the city, if we except St. Mary's Academy, which began its career about the same time.

The claims of the Portland Academy rest upon a solid basis. It began, as many renowned and successful institutions were started, in poverty and faith. But what it lacked in means, it made up in muscle, and heart, and brains. When muscle was more than money, there were men who entered the field and wrought with their own hands. They laid some of the precious stones in the foundations of the city.

A gentleman, who came to Oregon more than a score of years ago, relates that in seeking out the leading men of this place among the stumps and fir brush, he got on the track of the Rev. J. H. Wilbur; and walking more by faith than by sight, he discovered him at last, hacking down and burning up the colossal trees that covered the site on which the Portland Academy now stands. It is plain that Father Wilbur's "faith wrought with his works;" and an institution which has done much for the cause of education was the result of his efforts and those of his coadjutors and successors.

It is still flourishing, and invites the children to share in the advantages which their parents enjoyed.

The examinations pursued yesterday give evidence of the competency of the instructors and the wise management of the Directors. The pupils acquitted themselves very creditably, and showed the fruits of patient study.

It would be invidious to mention those who appeared to be more proficient than others, since we all know that some diligent pupils are not endowed with a self-possessed spirit or a fluent utterance, and are therefore outshone by class-mates who are in no respect their superiors.

The examinations will be brought to a close this afternoon. Some of the most interesting studies will come under review to-day. All the exercises are open to the public.

A. L. LINDSLEY,
One of the Visiting Committee.

BASE BALL.

It is probable the College Club, of Salem, and the Pacifics may meet on the green field this season.

The Pacifics have challenged the Forest City Club, of Yamhill county, to play a series of matches at some place in that county.

At Boston on the 14th instant—The Philadelphia Club beat the Bostons 3 to 0—this being the first time the latter club has been Chicagoed this season.

No date has been fixed for the game between the Pacific and Clackamas Clubs, or the latter club and the Pioneers. In our next we hope to mention dates.

The Alki Club, of Olympia, were beaten by the Washington Club of the same place on the 23d instant—16 to 5. They were beaten once before this season. The Pioneers will give the Washingtons a taste of how the thing is done ere the season closes, we have no doubt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wm. Church & Son have removed to the store-room lately occupied by the Postoffice, where they will be happy to meet their customers and new acquaintances.

The Pacific Land Company advertise 400,000 acres of land for sale in Southern Oregon. Title perfect—United States land grant fully confirmed. Splendid bargains are offered settlers. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

Richardson will sell at his auction rooms on Saturday next some splendid real estate. Rare, cheap and desirable bargains can be had. Those who have an eye to business, should not fail to attend. He will also dispose of a large stock of family groceries on the same day.

PERSONAL.

Prof. C. B. Plummer, the veritable Yankee, was making the Saints laugh at Salt Lake on the 20th inst.

Lieut. O. W. Pollock, the son-in law of R. R. Thompson, Esq., who was stationed here two years ago, is now in Erie, Pa.

Mr. W. K. Cook, Esq., an old "print," formerly one of the proprietors of the Olympia Courier, is now in this city, stopping at the Cosmopolitan.

ST HELEN'S HALL.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THAT INSTITUTION—ESSAYS BY GRADUATING CLASS—ADDRESS BY BISHOP MORRIS, ETC.

The large and commodious chapel at the St. Helen's Hall was densely thronged yesterday afternoon on the interesting occasion of the closing exercises at that institution of learning for the present school year. Under the efficient preceptresses, the Misses Rodney, examinations of the various classes were held on Monday and Tuesday of the present week, and also yesterday forenoon. Four o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of the graduating exercises, long before which time every available seat in the chapel was occupied, and the aisles were thronged by those who were unable to obtain sitting room. At precisely 4 o'clock Bishop Morris, accompanied by the graduating class, Misses Hortense C. Van Fridagh, Laura P. Adair and Iola N. Bristow, entered the room and advanced to the rostrum. The walls immediately back of the stage were neatly and tastily decorated with appropriate emblems and floral mottoes. There were on the stage, besides the graduates and Bishop, Revs. George Burton, C. C. Bonnell, J. N. W. Sellwood and John Rosenberg.

After a few brief introductory remarks by Bishop Morris, the essays were announced. The first was an English composition by Miss Hortense C. Van Fridagh. Her subject was "Subterranean Rome." Miss Laura Adair was next introduced, and read a French composition, "De Calais a Douvres." She was followed by Miss Iola N. Bristow, who read an English composition entitled "Rome was not Built in a Day." Miss Hortense C. Van Fridagh then read a French composition, "Pas pour l'Ecole mais pour la vie." "Our Daily Paths," a valedictory, was read by Miss Laura Adair, which concluded the exercises in the chapel.

The pupils and audience then adjourned to the upper room, where the devotional part of the exercises were held. After the assemblage had repaired to the second story, the pupils, headed by the clergy and teachers, marched slowly up the aisles, singing the processional hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," and seated themselves. The Tenth Selection and Apostles' Creed, were then chanted, followed with a prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Bonnell. Rev. John Rosenberg then read a lesson from the Scriptures, being the 31st chapter of the Book of Proverbs, commencing at the 10th verse. At its conclusion Bishop Morris came forward and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

This is now the close of the fourth year of St. Helen's Hall. It opened on the 6th of September, 1869, with three teachers and fifty pupils. It closes this year with nine teachers and 135 pupils. Of these 37 have been boarders and 98 day pupils. The whole number of pupils from the first is 304, of whom 108 have been boarders and 196 day scholars.

In looking back over this time, we find some things to encourage us, some to discourage, and some in which we hope for improvement in the future.

Our first thought of encouragement is that so large a number of young minds have been brought within our reach. And yet we cannot recur to this without remembering, also, the great responsibility that such a work carries along with it. And here we indulge the hope that these children have not only made fair progress in the learning of common life, but that they have also acquired some moral and religious principles, have gained something in the formation of their character, and in the adornment of the hidden man of the heart, that is not corruptible, and which is in the sight of God of great price. It is a thought of much encouragement to the teachers that they have found so little difficulty in the discipline and management of the school. And they take great pleasure in saying that their pupils have generally shown a docile and obedient spirit, worthy of special commendation. There has never been a case of expulsion, nor one of serious discipline of any kind. In the past year the grading of the school has been more complete than heretofore, and consequently the work done has been much more satisfactory. The special field for encouragement and congratulation here is in the case of those pupils in all the departments, who have been with us from the first or second year. They show a capacity for study, a power of comprehension and an amount of general intelligence which is full of promise for their future improvement, and which, as a rule, is far in advance of those entering the school for the first time. This improvement is very marked in the case of the boarders and is mainly due to the established discipline and order of the household, to the unfailing "study hours" morning and evening, and to the exclusion of the numberless and nameless distractions and dissipations that pertain to home life ruled with a too easy and indulgent hand.

It would be unjust, however, not to say here that there are a good number of day pupils, also, whose regularity of attendance and whose thorough, faithful preparation of their lessons are worthy of all praise. These are well known to their teachers whose labors they so gratefully requite. And we are well assured that this result has not been obtained without careful home oversight, at first or last.

While, then, we recognize these grounds for encouragement in our work, and think we can honestly claim this measure of success, we are by no means satisfied with this as a standard, and feel persuaded that in many cases more might have been and should have been accomplished. The greatest hindrance in our work comes from the irregular attendance of the pupils. And in cases where this has been allowed, the evil results are very manifest. Where broken weeks and fragments of days mark the attendance of a pupil for the greater part of a term, of course little good can be expected. We desire to have it impressed upon the mind of both child and parent that every half day, every single recitation is of value. We hold that when a lesson has been assigned to a class and the teacher comes to spend half an hour only in its recitation or elucidation, that that half hour is of special value to every pupil, and that once lost it is never regained. It will carry its loss into the next day, or next week, where receiving a similar addition the increasing weight will drag along, clogging every step and growing heavier by its inevitable accumulations till it becomes too great a burden for youthful spirits and ambition, compelling in the end desertion, or disheartening failure.

The withdrawing of pupils before the close of the year, thus subjecting them to the loss of the most valuable part of the term, and to the charge of purposely avoiding the examination, is a practice that damages the reputation of the school, and that may do great injustice to those so withdrawn. We earnestly exhort parents, then, who send their children here, to give them their full time, without unnecessary breaks or abbreviations, that neither they nor the school may suffer loss or injury. We ourselves have perhaps contributed to this evil, by a too liberal construction of the rule for the payment of bills in case of absence. Our rule from the first has been that "no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of prolonged sickness, and then one half will be refunded." We have been far more liberal and indulgent in this matter than this very proper rule will allow, and time and again have made deductions for absence on altogether different grounds. But for this no just claim can be made. The teachers are engaged and paid for the whole term, all the current expenses go on just the same whether the pupils are here or not, and if parents keep their children away for their own pleasure or convenience, they certainly should bear the loss and not the school. We must insist therefore for the future on the strict application of this rule.

Closely connected with this evil of irregular attendance at school is the habit of allowing the children while out of school to engage in absorbing and exciting amusements, which occupy the time that should be given to study at home, and so dissipate and unnerve the mind that whole days or weeks are certainly lost. A succession of nights given to the rehearsal of a concert or an exhibition at which little girls are to appear, for the entertainment of the public, when they should be at home in their beds, makes sad work in the school room, and yields teacher and pupil nothing but disappointment and mortification. It may gratify a weak vanity to see their names duly paraded in the papers, with the customary laudations, but this is a poor reward for the inestimable loss and damage that must come to the child from this most unwise dissipation. Of course in the case of the day pupils, this is a matter that is beyond our control, but I would venture to plead with parents, not to expose their children to these exciting and demoralizing influences. The time commonly allowed for their education in the most essential branches, is too limited and too precious to have it abridged by such trifles as these. The demands of society and the dissipations of public places of amusement will come all soon enough. Now is the time to keep your children under the shadow of home and within those sweet, wholesome influences that are to strengthen and fortify them against the allurements of that pretentious and vapid thing which calls itself fashionable society. Keep these susceptible and pliant natures away from that, as long as you possibly can, and while they are children require of them that they speak as children, think as children, dress as children, and conduct themselves as children, that when they become men and women, they may know how and why to put away childish things. We think it would be of great assistance to our teachers, if parents would cultivate more sympathy and interest in this most important work. While we are grateful for the kind appreciation of their labors, that some have invariably shown, we think there are many who do not look upon this matter in the true light, and who fail to appreciate the care and attention, and who little realize the labor and anxiety, the weary days and wakeful nights, the cost of this undertaking to train the intellect, the conscience and the heart of a large number of children. As I am not directly engaged in the duties of the school room, and am freed from the details of study and discipline, I can speak more freely on this matter. And when I witness the assiduity with which these teachers perform their labors, and know how perseveringly and conscientiously they strive to overcome the indifference, the dullness, and the waywardness of their pupils, how they bear and forbear with them, I can but regret that they have not the full sympathy of all the parents, and that they are not always honored and sustained in their noble undertaking. If there is any calling in life in which men and women deserve honor and praise, this is such a calling. Next to the pastor, the teacher should be "esteemed very highly in love for his works' sake." And yet how many parents have no other estimate of this service, than that which is represented by the bill for tuition, and who give a "credulous ear" to any tale of an indolent, undisciplined and wayward child, over against the judgment, experience and conscience of the most capable and trustworthy teacher. We would say then to parents, Send your children to no school where you cannot send along with them your confidence in the ability, the judgment, and the faithfulness of the teachers. And having done this, then give a deaf ear to childish criticisms and complaints, and do not defeat the purpose you have in view by attempting to control the details of discipline, and direct the manner and order of studies. To the pupils here assembled, I can say in the name of all the teachers, that your general progress and deportment for the past year has been worthy of emphatic commendation. There has been an advance and improvement that is full of promise for the future. The examinations just passed have given great satisfaction, and your teachers take leave of you for your needed vacation with the comforting feeling that their labors have brought forth good fruit.

Not only with your improvement in the knowledge of books do they congratulate you and themselves, but they hope they see improvement of a higher character still. They have endeavored to show you the worthlessness and wickedness of show, sham and pretension. They have sought to teach you the vast difference between being learned, wise and good, and seeming to be so. They have endeavored to teach you "the sanctity of duty." For without that all intellectual progress is little worth. If they have succeeded in that, then have they good ground for congratulation. For when you have gained this point, when you can say I will do this because I ought, I will master this lesson, I will keep this rule, I will correct this habit, because I ought so to do, you have gained a moral power of priceless value, and set your feet on that ladder which, step by step, will lead you to the brightest and best rewards of life.

Thrice during this year has the shadow of death passed over our school. Edith Bristow, Annie Graham and Adelaide Latourette, who were with us at the beginning of the year, have been called by their Heavenly Father to the life above. Although Edith Bristow had been with us but one month, she gave the clearest evidence of being a conscientious and dutiful child, and was possessed of an energy and ardor for learning far beyond her strength. Retiring and modest, and yet most capable, earnest and affectionate, she attached us all to her during her short stay with us. Annie Graham had been longer in the school, and had won all our hearts by her brightness of intellect and uncommon sweetness of temper and manners. She was specially fond of the service of this chapel, was rarely absent from them, and testified by her devout attention, and by the glow and animation of her beautiful face, that she was anticipating the joy and ecstasy of those who surround the throne on high with a new song, and that follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. Addie Latourette was in the third school year—in the present graduating class, and one of our very best and most satisfactory pupils, a diligent and conscientious Christian girl "without guile." There is hardly a name on our catalogue with a better record than hers from first to last. And it would have been a peculiar pleasure to me if I had been allowed to confer on her to-day the testimonial of our "Christian love and interest." But God meant it otherwise, and we bow without murmur to His wise and loving disposal.

I will detain you, my dear children, from whom we now take our leave, but with a few brief words. Very pleasant have you all been to us. And we give you this testimonial of good conduct and scholarship with entire earnestness, and shall consider ourselves happy if every future graduating class shall leave as fair a record and stand as high in our esteem and affection. We only claim to have started you on the road of improvement which you are to follow in all its devious ways through the life which now opens before you. We hope that you have gained some knowledge and some principles here that will unfold to you ways of pleasantness and paths of peace that will bring an hundred fold reward for all the time and labor spent here. The charms of home are now drawing you hence with irresistible power, and great will be our disappointment if you do not return to the duties and responsibilities awaiting you there, with new relish and increased capabilities.

The sort of training you have received here does not deal much with "Woman's Rights." It seeks, rather, to point to and prepare you for "woman's duties," believing that these are of far more importance than the others, and that she who faithfully performs her duties will the soonest obtain her "rights."

You tell us by the motto of your class, in words of one of England's greatest names, that "The End of all learning is to know God," and we reply in similar words of divine inspiration, "Happy is the man that findeth WISDOM and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days are in her right hand, and in her left hand riches of honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her, and happy is every one that retaineth her."

The address and conferring of diplomas being concluded, a brief prayer was offered by the Bishop, followed by the Recessional Hymn, "Sun of My Soul." Benediction followed, and the audience quietly dispersed.

The exercises throughout were of a highly interesting character, and very creditable to the teachers connected with this popular and growing institution of learning.

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A. H. BOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
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Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A special meeting of the retiring Board of Trustees for East Portland was held last evening at the Council Chamber.

Members present—Garrigan, Shattuck, Stephens, Van Cleave; absent—President Hawthorne and McMillen.

Mr. Van Cleave, on motion, was chosen Chairman pro tem, in the absence of the President.

On taking the Chair, Mr Van Cleave stated that the only object the old and retiring Board had in holding a special meeting, was for the purpose of approving the minutes of the last regular meeting, and then to adjourn sine die. After the approval of the minutes, and the final adjournment of the old Board, the new Board could then organize.

The clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Van Cleave then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered President Hawthorne for the uniform courtesy, dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Board for the past year.

After the adoption of the resolution Mr. Shattuck moved that the Board adjourn sine die, which prevailed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

Immediately following the adjournment of the old Board, the new Board was organized.

On the Clerk calling the roll the following members were present: Buckman, Hoyt, Pape, Severson, Stephens and VanCleave.

Mr. VanCleave stated that the first thing in order would be a temporary organization of the Board. He moved that Mr. Stephens be chosen temporary Chairman. The motion prevailed and Mr. Stephens took the chair.

It was then moved and carried, that the Board proceed to a permanent organization.

Mr. Hoyt placed Mr. VanCleave in nomination as permanent President. The motion prevailed, and Mr. VanCleave was chosen President for the ensuing year.

Mr. VanCleave, after assuming the chair, proceeded to thank the Board for the honor they had conferred upon him, and assured them that he would endeavor to preside over the deliberations of the Board with courtesy and impartiality to all the members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The claims of the OREGONIAN, Bulletin and News, which were laid over at the last meeting, were taken from the table, audited and warrants ordered drawn in favor of the same.

BONDS APPROVED.

The bond of the City Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Gordon, was examined by the Board and approved. The bond was fixed by law at $5,000. Messrs. Nicholas Clinton and John Kenworthy were the sureties.

The bond of the Clerk and Recorder, J. A. Newall, was also examined and approved by the Board. Mr. Newall's bond was fixed at $1,000, and his sureties were John B. Parker and A. M. Elam.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President said he would be compelled to crave the indulgence of the Board. He had not prepared yet the list of standing committees, but would do so during the coming week, and would present the same at the next meeting.

On motion the Board adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING, JUNE 25, 1873.

The Common Council of the city of Portland met pursuant to ordinance, His Honor, Mayor Wasserman, presiding.

Present—W. S. Caldwell, Clerk; J. H. Lappeus, Chief of Police. Councilmen Caywood and Congle.

Absent—Councilmen Bosser, Burton, Hallock, Hill, Moreland, Russell and Story.

The Journal of last meeting was approved as recorded.

There not being a quorum present the Council adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1873.

State vs Joe. Perry; larceny from the person; verdict of guilty.

State vs Jos. L. Meek; defendant arraigned and allowed until to morrow to plead.

State vs Peter G. Koch; cause on trial.

Pendleton will celebrate the Fourth of July with a grand ball. As that place is noted for pleasant parties, we do not hesitate in assuring our readers that if they attend they will be well entertained.

"I say, Tom, that is a nobby suit you have on! I declare I've been trying to get something that will fit me to a dot, and that I can depend on to wear well. Where did you buy them?" "I was passing along First street last week, and as I turned the corner of Washington street I noticed some fine cloths and furnishing goods. The attraction was so great that I stepped inside, and after selecting the materials, I ordered what may be termed an elegant fitting suit. The place is Fishel & Roberts."

If you want pure, fine liquors of any kind, go to E. D. Tyner, northwest corner of Oak and First streets, agent for the sale of Jessie Moore & Co's fine Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies of Louisville, Ky.

The public mind has been somewhat agitated with the Modoc war, an occasional marine or railway disaster, and the dull times, and the prospect of buying clothing at a figure not large enough to clean a man to the bedrock. The place has been found where you can buy men and boy's clothing, or gentlemen's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices. It is at Beck & Waldman's, corner of Front and Washington street, where a full assortment of men and boys' clothing, in the latest styles, can be selected from.

Don't go about with shabby clothes while an opportunity is afforded you to obtain wearing apparel at only a nominal sum. You miss a splendid chance to get a suit of clothing cheap when you fail to call on J. Kohn & Co., 91 Front street, where the counters are crowded with the very latest styles. Twenty dollars will buy a fine outfit there.

If Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, and in reply we would say, through the columns of the OREGONIAN, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

DENT'S FRAGRANT FINGER will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with Odoriferous Sozodont. It lends a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decomposition.

COWDEN'S TARAXACUM PILLS.

The most reliable and pleasant Cathartic Pill extant. Operating without Nausea or Distress.

These pills represent the active medicinal principles of the Taraxacum or Dandelion, Mandrake and Rhubarb, the combination so renowned both in this country and Europe for its specific action on the Liver, Spleen and Bowels, invigorating their torpor and toning them up to a normal condition.

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It is an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the mucous and serous membranes, such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHOEA, etc.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised result, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 407 Kearney street, San Francisco.

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Social Functions of the English House of Lords.

From Bagehot's English Constitution.

The use of the House of Lords—or, rather, of the Lords, in its dignified capacity—is very great. It does not attract so much reverence as the Queen, but it attracts very much. The office of an order of nobility is to impose on the common people—not necessarily to impose on them what is untrue, yet less what is hurtful, but still to impose on their quiescent imaginations what would not otherwise be there. The fancy of the mass of men is weak; it can see nothing without a visible symbol, and much that it can scarcely make out with a symbol. Nobility is the symbol of mind. It has the marks from which the mass of men always used to infer mind, and often still infer it. A common clever man who goes into a country place will get no reverence; but the "old squire" will get reverence. Even after he is insolvent, when every one knows that his ruin is but a question of time, he will get five times as much respect from the common peasantry as the newly-made rich man who sits beside him. The common peasantry will listen to his nonsense more submissively than to the new man's sense. An old lord will get infinite respect. His very existence is so far useful that it awakens the sensation of obedience to a sort of mind in the course, dull, contracted multitude, who could neither appreciate nor perceive any other.

The order of nobility is of great use, too, not only in what it creates, but in what it prevents. It prevents the rule of wealth—the religion of gold. This is the obvious and natural idol of the Anglo-Saxon. He is always trying to make money; he reckons everything in coin; he bows down before a great heap, and sneers as he passes a little heap. He has a "natural instinctive admiration of wealth for its own sake." And within good limits the feeling is quite right. So long as we play the game of industry vigorously and eagerly (and I hope we shall long play it, for we must be very different from what we are if we do anything better), we shall of necessity respect and admire those who play successfully, and a little despise those who play unsuccessfully. Whether this feeling be right or wrong, it is useless to discuss; to a certain degree, it is involuntary; it is not for mortals to settle whether we will have it or not; nature settles for us that, within moderate limits, we must have it. But the admiration of wealth in many countries goes far beyond this; it ceases to regard in any degree the skill of acquisition; it respects wealth in the hands of the inheritor just as much as in the hands of the maker; it is a simple envy and love of a heap of gold as a heap of gold. From this our aristocracy preserves us. There is no country where a "poor devil of a millionaire is so ill off as in England." The experiment is tried every day, and every day it is proved that money alone—money *pur et simple*—will not buy "London society." Money is kept down, and, so to say, cowed by the predominant authority of a different power.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 116¼.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85¼ buying; 86¼ selling.

Gold bars are quoted at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 11d@11s 12d; [illegible], 12s 4d, 12s 6d.

The [illegible] Money Market.

The French indemnity payments have been attended with comparatively little disturbance in monetary circles in Europe. According to the terms of the treaty, by the 5th of September, 1872, this sum included £13,000,000 as the value of Alsace and Lorraine. France was to pay Germany five milliards (£200,000,000) railways. The London *Economist* says that Germany has received £160,000,000 of the amount up to the 10th of May. The treaty stipulated that the fifth and last milliard was to be paid in four equal installments, the first £10,000,000 on the 5th of June, the second on the 5th of July, the third on the 5th of August, and the fourth on the 5th of September, 1873. This leaves £30,600,000 for France to pay in less than three months. According to a statement recently made to the Reichstag, Germany will have received by that date the sum of £222,000,000, as follows:

Indemnity	£200,000,000
Interest	12,000,000
Paris war contribution	10,275,000
Total	£222,275,000

This is a large sum to pay within two and a half years.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ended the 28th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£ 3,128,444	Decrease	£ 33,455
Public Deposits	12,795,726	Increase	416,676
Other Deposits	18,990,726	Decrease	810,940
Gov. securities	13,364,028	No alteration.	
Other securities	26,944,814	Decrease	901,299
Notes unemployed	9,696,825	Increase	545,780

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,390,290, being a decrease of £312,700, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,851,735, showing an increase of £128,863 when compared with the preceding return.

The Metal Market.

A Manchester (England) circular of May the 31st, has the following in reference to the condition of the Metal Market:

This is little animation in this market, and business transactions are generally confined to present wants. In Scotch Pig Iron a slight decline has taken place in the value of Warrants. The shipments for the past week amounted to 17,178 tons, against 18,308 tons in the corresponding week of 1872. An arrangement has been made in the Cleveland district, by which, in referring the dispute between the owners and their men to arbitration, it is hoped the matter may be finally and amicably settled. The prices for Middlesbrough Pig Iron remain unaltered, and are relatively higher than those required by the Scotch (Ayrshire) makers. For Manufactured Iron the demand is slack, and underselling has been resorted to for the purpose of obtaining orders. The news per cable from Chile that the charters for the last half of April amounted to 2,000 tons (consisting of 1,800 tons [illegible] and 1,660 [illegible] and [illegible]) had a very depressing effect on the value of Copper in the earlier part of the month, but towards the end a firmer tone prevailed. The stock on the coast is reported as 4,300 tons. English Copper is dull, and Manufactured is offered considerably under smelters' list. Another reduction has taken place in Tin, and English Ingot is now quoted at £135; there is not much doing in Straits. For Lead the demand continues good, and prices are very firm with an upward tendency. There is no alteration in the rates for Spelter, and a fair consumptive business is being done; a lot of [illegible] sold during the week at £15.

Agricultural Resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Gazette sums up the land on all the islands as follows:

	Acres.
Total area of the group	3,840,000
Total extent of good grazing land	1,920,000
Estimated extent of good arable land	292,000
Estimated extent of sugar cane land	100,000
Mountain land, adapted to manilla, hemp and [illegible]	500,000

The same paper says that the group is capable of sustaining a population of half a million, and of producing a hundred million pounds of sugar and fifty million pounds of rice.

The Wool Market.

The following is our regular dispatch from Boston to-day, and when compared with former telegrams and our latest mail advices, presents the market in quite a favorable light:

BOSTON, June 25.—Domestic Wool continues in good demand, manufacturers taking all lots offering. The market is in good condition. Owing to the high price demanded for the new fleece at the West, the article will not arrive here very freely, although there is a good demand for California Wool at this market. Prices are about the same as last reported. We quote Spring California at 24½@36c; fall California, 18@22c; superfine and extra pulled, 34@60c unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 20@28; unwashed Western and Kentucky combing, 40@45c; Western delaine, 54; tube, 50c; scoured, 54c@$1.

Liverpool wool advices of May 25th report as follows on the Wool market:

The chief feature this week in our local Wool market has been our third series of East India Wool sales by public auction, which opened on the 20th and were brought to a close to-day. The catalogues comprised 18,7[illegible] bales, of which 190 bales were not landed in time, and 1,380 bales were withdrawn. Prices opened at an average decline of about 5 per cent, but, as the sales proceeded, they gradually improved, and in most cases are now about equal to those obtained at the last March series. The miscellaneous descriptions, amounting to 24,600 bales, will be brought forward during the next week. Imports of foreign this week, 2,474 bales; previously, 86,427 bales; total, 87,901 bales.

The market in Cincinnati and Boston on the 14th inst. was reported as follows:

At Cincinnati the demand is active, with moderate offerings, and prices are unchanged, though strictly classified offerings are saleable a trifle higher than our quotations for the various grades. Unwashed clothing short wool, free of burrs at 30@32c on arrival, unwashed combing, free of burrs, at 32@35c, and tub-washed at 40@45c.

At Boston there was more inquiry for domestic fleece, and but for the meagre assortments from which to make selections, the sales of this description would have been much greater. Small sales of choice Ohio of the new clip have been made at 52c, and unwashed has been sold at 38c. Kentucky combing has been sold at 47c, but this is an extreme price obtained for choice staple. The demand for California has been active, and the receipts have been taken at grade prices upon arrival. Carpet wools have been more sought for, but prices have ruled in buyers' favor. The market generally is unchanged from last week, and the condition of the goods market is such as to impart a feeling of confidence to manufacturers that at present rates there will be a good consumption of wool. Our advices from the wool-growing sections estimate the clip at last year's figures, but there is a stronger disposition to sell at short time. We hear of some choice clips being taken in Ohio at 45c, but they could not be sold in this market at any margin over cost, and whoever buys at that price will run some risk, as the large quantity of California wool coming to the Eastern seaboard will tend very much to check high prices.

At San Francisco, the *Commercial Herald* of the 19th says, receipts thus far the present season are somewhat in excess of same time last year, and the quality as a whole not so desirable, there being a greater proportion more or less defective, short staple. The bulk of the long stable has been marketed, leaving but little that is desirable of the Northern spring fleece. The bulk of that which remains, and the stock is considerable, is for the most part held at above the views of buyers. It is burry dirty, not to say earthy, and the percentage of loss in washing very great. Many lots during the week have been picked up, aggregating 40,000 lbs. We quote the best Northern fleece at 22@25c; average clip, 18@19c; medium, 16½@18c, burry and dirty nominal at 10@12½c, slightly burry and heavy non burry in light demand at 13½@15c.

Pacific Coast Flour in New York.

The New York *Times* of June 13th quotes California Flour, choice extra, at $8 50@10 00 ⅌ bbl, and Oregon Flour $9 50@9 85, thus making a material distinction in our favor.

Shipping Intelligence.

The barkentine Margaret Crockard is taking on a cargo of lumber at Oak Point for Honolulu.

The Forward drew up to her dock this morning, and discharged her Chinese passengers.

The steamer John L. Stephens is announced to sail for San Francisco next Friday.

The new steamer Shoshone returned from her first trip up the Wallamet this evening with a full freight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Arrived—Ship Free Trade, Columbia river, brig Deacon, Port Ludlow.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Flour—Superfine $4@5; extra $5 25@5 75.

Wheat—But little offering; shippers still name $1 58 as price. Sale of 750 sks choice milling at $1 72½.

Barley—Feed $1 12½@1 20, brewing $1 25@1 30. Sales of 1,000 sks coast feed at $1 12½; 800 sks bay do $1 23½.

Oats—Oregon supplies the market at $1 75@1 90.

Potatoes—Range for all $1 25@1 70.

Onions—Red $1 12@1 25; white $1 25@1 37½.

Vegetables—Asparagus 6 to 7c; green peas 2 to 3c; string beans 2 to 4c; cucumbers 25 to 40c; new cabbage 75c to $1; green corn 8 to 15c ⅌ doz; egg plant 16c; summer squash 50c to $1; tomatoes 75c to $1 25 ⅌ box.

Corn—Consignments of large yellow quotable at $1 25.

Cornmeal—Local millers ask 1½ to 2c.

Buckwheat—Dull at $1 25 to 1 37½.

Seeds—Canary jobbing at 4 to 5c, flax 3c; Cal mustard 1 to 2c ⅌ lb.

Beans—Bayo 3 to 4c, large butter 7c; pink and red 4c.

Hops—Jobbing at 50c.

Broom Corn—Stock all in second hands at 50c to $1 20 per ton.

Honey—Choice comb 18 to 25c, strained 10 to 17c in bulk, and 750 lbs at 9c in case of two dozen jars.

Beeswax—Nominal at 33 to 35c per lb.

Ripe Fruit—Apples 60c to $1 for cooking and $1 50 for eating. Pears—50c to $1 for cooking; $1 50 to $2 for eating; cherries and June plums 1 50 to $2 per box; apricots 3½ to 4c; peaches 8c; cherries 8 to 10c for common and 15 to 20 for choice; currants 4 to 7c; figs 5 to 7c; grapes 10 to 18 cents; blackberries 12 to 15 cents; gooseberries, 7@8c; common, 15c; for English raspberries, 10@12c; strawberries, 5@6c; whortleberries, 15c per lb; cranberries ⅌ gal; watermelons, 30@40c each; bananas, 3@4c ⅌ bunch; pineapples, 8@10 ⅌ doz; lemons, $6 ⅌ hundred; limes, $15@18; oranges, $40@45 per thousand. Receipts from California for the season embrace 1,682,000 oranges, 302,000 lemons, 50,000 limes.

Nuts—Cal almonds, 10@12c for hard and 22½@25c for soft shell; green almonds, 8c; French almonds, 26@30c; princess almonds, 32c; Brazil, 17c; filberts, 15c; hickory, 12c; pecan, 20c; Cal peanuts, 5@6c; Chile walnuts, 12½c; cocoanuts, $12 50 per hundred.

Feed—Bran reduced to $23@24; middlings, $27 50@30; oil cake meal, $30.

Hay—$10@14 per ton; straw, $1@1 15 ⅌ bale.

Dairy Products—Fresh roll butter, 25@30c; pickled roll, 25@30c; firkins, 27@32c; cheese, 12@14c; Steele's, 15c ⅌ lb; California eggs, 22@27½c; Eastern and Oregon eggs, 16@20c ⅌ dozen.

Poultry—Live turkeys, $20@22; hens and large roosters, $6@8; small chickens, $3 50; ducks, $5@7; geese, [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

Provisions—California bacon jobbing at 12½@13½c; Eastern do., 13½@14c; shoulders, 9½@11½c; California hams, 13½@14c; Eastern sugar cured do., 14½@16c; smoked beef, 10@12½c. California lard, 11@15c; Western do, 11½c; in tierces, 11½@12c; in kegs and buckets, 14@15c; in pails, 13@13½. Pork, $18 ⅌ bbl. for prime; $19, for prime mess; $20, for mess; $21, for clear, $22, for extra clear.

Cotton—Per California, 18c.

Wool—Weekly sales of four houses given, 150,000 lbs, 200,000 lbs, 400,000 lbs good northern, at 23½c, and 150,000 lbs private; burry entirely neglected at 10@15c, fair to choice; northern, free of burrs, 18@23½c.

Hides—1,460 Cal's. dry, usual selection, 15½@17; 1,000 salted, 8c.

Tallow—Quiet at 6@6½c.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self Rake, $250; Hand Raker, $225; Buckeye Dropper, $135; Clipper No. 2, 130; No. 3, 140, No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2 125 and 135; Union, 120; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No 2, 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 280; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker, 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 240; Haines' Headers, 335 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $480 to $975, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 1 to 5, $680 to 825; Tornado, 775 to 825; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 525. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square hounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 17@20c as per quality and quantity, Flour Sacks, 11½c; Burlap, per yard, 14c15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made French calf pegged and sewed boots, $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf pegged or sewed boots, $72 @75; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf plain, or quilted, boots, $63; J. K. & Co. Standard's, standing edge boots, $54; gents' B. calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $33; gent's B. calf Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $30; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $30; gent's goat foxed glove top Congress shoes, $64; men's Rund's adjustable lace bals, $30; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18. Ladies' S. F. kid fox bals, $19 [illegible]; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid fox bals, $27@30; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $24@27; ladies' buff pegged bals, $16 50. Miss and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dul at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22@30; flooring, [illegible]@25; laths, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 75@4 [illegible]; Pie Fruit, $2@2 50; Grapes, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 15c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $4; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21½@22; Guatemala, 21½@22; Rio and Manila, 21½@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29c; Chartres, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 27@28c.

DRUGS—Quotations in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 38@37; Blue Vitriol, 12½@15c; Potash Granulated, 1lb cans, in doz, $3 25; Resin, ⅌ bbl, $7@[illegible]; Saltpetre, kegs, [illegible].

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 15c; [illegible], light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@16½c; [illegible] 9½c; bleached sheeting, ¾, 9@10½c; do, ⅞, 18½c; do, 4-4, 12½@25c. Cotton checks, 15a30c; linen checks, 18a25c; cambrics, 10c; Cotton flannel, bleached, 16a25c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20a25c; do heavy, 25a45c. Denims, 15a30c; Hickory stripes, 14½@25c; Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18a20c.; Linseys, 20a39c. Ticks, ¾, 14½@30c; do, 4-4, 20a35c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen damask, brown, 35a75c; damask bleached, 50ca$1. Diaper linen, 30a37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35a40c. Alpaca, black, 25a75c. Waterproof, $1 10a1 25. Crash 10a15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 16a20c; Scotch, 22a30c. Lawns, 15a27. Parcales, 25a30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6½a6c; packed, 7a7½c; Peaches, 12½a13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c, Plums, pitless, 18a20c; Raisins, new crop, in bxs, $4 50; hf do, $5 50; quarter $6; eighth boxes, $7, Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10a12c; Citron, 35a60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ hf bbl, $14 75, do No. 2, $13 00; do kitts, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2 $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, hf bbl, $4 50a5; bbl. $7 50a8; common brands, hf bbls, $4 00a4 25; bbls, $6 50a7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; hfs, $4 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 30@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Penn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50. New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@8.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $65; refined bar, ⅌ lb, 6¼c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ⅌ lb, 32c; do Yellow, 40c; do bronzed tinned, 63c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, 1X per box, $19 50; do IC char, $17 50; Roofing Plates, $17, Banca Tin slabs ⅌ lb, 62½c. Steel—English cast steel ⅌ lb, 15c. Lead—Pig ⅌ lb, 9a10c, Sheet 15c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ⅌ lb, 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c. Pressed ware has advanced 25a50 ⅌c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 25c; Walnuts, 15a17c.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 75; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and bradheads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55c; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 50c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@55c, China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; [illegible].

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets—Superfine, $22; XX 18; X 11 50. No. 1 Extra, bound, $10, No 1, bound, $9 50; No 2, 4 point, $7; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $5; do. fancy border, 5 50, 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 8; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B. 7 25; BB 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 25; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 9; No 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels—Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ⅌ yard, Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c, Fancy Shirting, twilled, 50c, Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths—Hard Times, 90, to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25, Cassimeres, 6-4, 90c; Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25. Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn. White and Gray, 1 25, Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ⅌ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75: Atlantic, 13½@14, Bartlett, 11 @12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 16, Devoe's zinc white, 12; lampblack, Eddy's, 50 @60; Germantown, 45@60; ordinary, 25@30, Venetian red, [illegible], Havre Ochre, 5@7, red lead, 12½@13. Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents.

RICE—China, 7½@8c, Patna, 8c; Island 10c. Carolina, 12½.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ⅌ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $18 ⅌ ton; Carmen Island, $22 @23, Liverpool coarse, [illegible] fine, $30@[illegible].

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@72½c, hf bbls, 60@71½c, bbls, 62½@65c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8½@9c, Donnelly's, 8½@9c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9c., pure, 12 lb boxes 10½c, 1 lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss 6-lb boxes, large 1 lb papers, 15c; corn, 1 lb papers, 15c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c, Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 25@30c, Nutmeg, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ⅌ doz, Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 9@10½c; Yellow and Golden C in [illegible] 11½c; in hf bbls ¼c higher. Crushed, [illegible] in bbls, hf bbls 13¼a13¾; Powdered, [illegible].

TEAS—Stocks on hand good with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90c@$1 30 per lb; black, 50@90c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@85c per lb; lacquered box, 65c to 85c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ⅌ gal.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $26@27 50, Rumford's, $22 50@25, Jones' $22 50@24, Donnelly's, $22 50@24.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.	
Oranges, per doz.	1 00
Limes, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	25
Cala Grapes, ⅌ lb	none
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	75a 90
Lemons, per doz.	75a1 00
Peaches, ⅌ lb.	
Apples, ⅌ box	none.
Plums, ⅌ lb.	

DRIED FRUIT.	⅌ lb.
Figs, Cal	16a20
Figs, Asia Min, new	35a50
Figs, " old	20a25
Apples	10
Plums, pitless	20a25
Prunes, Ger. & French	20a35
Pears	8a10
Bananas, ⅌ doz	$1 00

GROCERIES.	⅌ lb.
Coffee, ground	30a37
do green C. R.	22½a25
do " Rio	none
do " Java	30a33
do Mocha	50a60
Sugar, crushed	14a15
do pulverized	14a15
do granulated	14a15
do Yellow	14
do Island No. 1	13a14
do " No. 2	8a10
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	37
Candles, adamantine	20a25
do Paraffine	33a37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ⅌ gal.	75
Syrup, Golden, ⅌ gal.	75
Tea—	
Gunpowder	$1 25a1 50
Imperial	1 25a1 50
Young Hyson	1 10a1 50
Hyson	1 00a1 25
Eng. Breakfast	90a1 25
Japan	65a1 00

PROVISIONS, ETC.	⅌ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	30a45
Good	20a25
Ordinary	16a18
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	15
do city	18a20
do Sugar cured	18a20
Shoulders	10a12
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½a14
do Breakfast	15a16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	15a17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	15
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz.	15a20

BREADSTUFFS.	⅌ sack.
Flour—	
Fancy brands	1 35
Choice	1 25
Common	1 a1 12½
Graham, extra	1 50
Corn meal, Cal ⅌ lb	4a5
do Oregon	4a5

POULTRY.	⅌ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00a1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	3 00
Turkeys	5 00

CANNED GOODS.	⅌ doz
Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 50a5 00
do 1-lb cans	3 00a3 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00
do 1-lb cans	2 50a3 00
Sardines, qr tins	3 50a4 00
do hf-tins	5 00a6 00
Clams	4 00a5 00
Green corn, 2lb cns	4 00a4 50
" Peas, 2lb cns	4 00a4 50
" Beans, 2lb cns	4 00a4 50
Tomatoes, 2lb cns	3 00a4 00
Peaches, 2½lb cns	4 00a4 50
Pine apples, 2lb cn	4 00a4 50
Strawberries, "	4 50a5 00
Blackberries, "	4 00a5 00
Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50a4 50
Jellies, in tins	5 00a6 00
Jams, in tins	4 50a6 00
Mushrooms, ⅌ doz	6 50

SAUCES, ETC.	⅌ doz. pts.	qts.
Worcester Sauce	5 00	9 00
Catsup, Tomato	2 50	3 00
do Mushroom	4 20	6 00
Capers	4 50	6 00
Curry Powders	5 00	6 00
Mustard, French	2 75	3 25
do Cal	2 50	3 00
Pickles, English, pts		6 10
" " qts		9 00

NUTS.	⅌ lb.
Almonds	35a50
Walnuts	20a25
Brazil	25a30
Filberts	20a25
Peanuts	16a20
Pecan	25a30
Chestnuts	a37
Hickory	12½

GAME.	⅌ pair.
Ducks	62a 75
Geese	1 50
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	62
Venison, ⅌ lb	

FISH.	⅌ lb.
Eastern Cod	15
Pacific Cod	8a12
Sturgeon	5
Salmon	8a 10
Desiccated Cod	20
Mackerel, ⅌ kit	2 50a4 50
Fresh Oysters ⅌ 100	75

VEGETABLES.	⅌ lb.
Squash (Cala)	3
Beets	3
Onions	5
Carrots	3
Turnips	3
Garlic	
Celery, ⅌ doz	2 00
Cabbage, Cal, ⅌ lb	3
Cauliflower ⅌ doz.	2 00a2 00
Potatoes, new	4
Asparagus	10
Lettuce, per doz.	50a75

MEATS.	⅌ lb.
Beef	8a10
do choice cuts	10a15
Mutton	8a12½
do choice cuts	
Veal	10a12½
Pork	10a12½
do choice cuts	

1776. 1873.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF OUR

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE!

THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND INTEND CELEBRATING the coming anniversary of American Independence by a

GRAND PARADE,

AN ORATION,

AND

A Grand Display of Fireworks!

In the evening, together with festivities suited to the proper commemoration of this time honored occasion, and extend a cordial invitation to their fellow-citizens throughout this State and Washington Territory to unite with them in celebrating the coming

FOURTH OF JULY!

All Associations Societies, or other organized bodies, desirous of participating on this occasion, will please notify the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on or before the first of July, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception and entertainment.

A Full Programme

Of the exercises of the day will shortly be published.
By order of the
je7 COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Professional Cards.

JNO. B. PILKINGTON M. D.
OCULIST & AURIST.
ROOM 2 DEKUM'S BUILDING; CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
OFFICE HOURS—10 12—3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. G. ROSENK,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
FIRST STREET, BET. OAK AND PINE.

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square. Calls attended in any part of the City. Batteries for sale and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!

OF ALL SIZES.

Call and See our Stock.

EVERDING & FARRELL,
150 Front street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon. Notice of Assignee of his appointment. At the city of Portland, the 2d day of June, A. D 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles J. Bullock, of Hillsboro, in the county of Washington and State of Oregon, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.
je25d1aw3t JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee.

International Hotel,

Nos. 824 and 826 KEARNEY ST., between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

H. C. PATRIDGE, Propr.

THE INTERNATIONAL HAS JUST REMOVED TO this large, new and beautiful Hotel, on Kearney street, and is newly furnished with first-class accomodations. COACHES, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will convey passengers to the Hotel FREE.
BOARD, per day, $1 50 and $2, according to room.

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S.

President..................HENRY FAILING.
Cashier..................JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on
LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN. FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Savings! Savings!

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. H. WAKEFIELD, JOSIAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL

THE BANK

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital..........$1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,

IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS in TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

CORBETT FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT &

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

DEALER IN

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,
THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

All of which is offered at Low Rates.

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Business Cards.

OREGON

LIVERY & HACK STABLE

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

L. A. GODDARD, Proprietor.

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.

HACKS FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

J. H. FISK,
Assayer and Metallurgist,
No. 29 Stark st., bet First and Second.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD DUST & BARS. Tests made with care, and assays of Gold and Silver, Copper, Lead, Antimony, Nickel, Chrome, Plumbago, Tin, Iron, Cinnabar, Lime and other metals. Analysis of Mineral Waters and all other substances.

L. THERKELSEN,
Carpenter & Builder,
SHOP—Alder Street, bet Sixth and Seventh.
RESIDENCE—Corner Seventh and Alder Streets.

KRUMBEIN & GILBERT

ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

OFFICE—CORB'S BUILDING,
Stark street, bet. Front and First,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. GOODNOUGH,

Contractor & Builder,

NORTH FRONT STREET BET. B AND C.

SUGARS!

EX BARKENTINE JANE A. FALKINBURG, FROM Honolulu direct,

2,000 kegs Sugars, Assorted Grades,

Which we offer at reduced rates.

n25 ALLEN & LEWIS.

FLORENCE!

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. It does more work, more kinds of work, better work, and does its work easier than any other machine.

If there is a FLORENCE within a thousand miles of Portland not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, I will attend to it without expense of any kind to the owner.

We have the new style of FLORENCE machine that feeds the work away from the operator (like the Howe or Singer) to meet the views of those preferring that style of Machine.

I have located permanently at Portland, and shall keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of the Florence machines. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

I have also the agency for the celebrated NONOTUCK CO. SEWING SILK and TWIST, JOHN CLARK JR. & CO.'S SPOOL COTTON, WILLISTON & CO.'S MACHINE THREAD, BAILEY'S PARAFFINE SEWING MACHINE OIL.

JAMES B. LOOMIS, General Agent,

Sold on the installment plan. Third street, between Alder and Morrison, with Badger's Music Store.

Hotels and Restaurants.

The Seaside House!

CLATSOP BEACH.

MR. C. H. DEXTER, FORMERLY OF THE "Cliff House," San Francisco, has leased the

NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL,

Recently erected by Ben Holladay, Esq., upon the site of the old Summer House, at Clatsop Beach. The house is elegantly furnished, and possesses all modern improvements. A large and spacious Dining Room, Billiard Room, extensive Parlors, Bath Rooms, Rooms en suite, etc., well arranged for the comforts of Guests. The Grounds are beautifully laid out. A half mile

Race Track with Shell Drive,
Croquet Ground,
Children's Play Ground,
Swings, Etc.,

BOATS upon the creek; plenty of

Trout Fishing,

SPLENDID STABLES with Saddle Horses for Equestrians
BATHING HOUSES for SALT WATER BATHING.

And, in fact, everything necessary for the Pleasure Seeker, the Tourist and the Invalid. Ocean, Mountain, Forest and River Scenery, combined, make this the finest Place of Resort in the World. The climate is equable—never subject to extremes of heat or cold—and one of the healthiest places on the Globe. The Table will be unexcelled, and the subscriber pledges himself that nothing will be left undone for the pleasure and comfort of his patrons.

Terms moderate and satisfactory.

Open for the reception of guests about June 15th.

CHARLES H. DEXTER.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,

AT UNITY, BAKER'S BAY, W. T.
(Fifteen Miles Northwest of Astoria.)

JOHN HUNTER, Proprietor.

THIS FAVORITE RESORT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated and refurnished.

OYSTERS, CLAMS, FISH fresh daily and in every style desired. All that the markets afford will be furnished patrons of the house. No pains spared to make guests entirely at home. The House is only one and a half miles from the Ocean Beach, where anglers may enjoy rare sport. Boats, carrying passengers, will ply between Unity and Astoria, connecting with Columbia river boats. Tri-weekly stages run between Unity and Shoalwater Bay.

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

CORNER FRONT AND SALMON STREETS.

D. D. BUNNELL, PROP'R.

Dining-Room conducted by J. T. BLISS & SON.
Board, $5 00; Board and Room, $6 50 and upwards

BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY. OPEN ALL NIGHT.
FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE!

FRONT ST., BET. MAIN AND MADISON.

NO DECEPTION THERE.

HI-YOU MUCK-A-MUCK AND HERE'S YOUR BILL OF FARE:

THREE KINDS OF MEAT FOR DINNER; ALSO for Breakfast and Supper. Ham and Eggs every day, and Fresh Fish, Hot Rolls and Cake in abundance. Plenty of Tea and Coffee every day for Dinner, and Hyou Syke's Ale on Sunday. Hurry up, and none of your sneering at CHEAP BOARDING HOUSES. Now is the time to get the wrinkles taken out of your bellies, after the hard winter.

Board and Lodging...$5 00 | Board... ... | $4 00

I am ready for the BONE and SINEW of the country.

Persons in want of HELP please call.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

LEWIS LOVE, Prop'r,

First street, between Main and Madison.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REMODELED AND Refitted throughout with New Furniture. Table is supplied with the best. Open [illegible].

TACOMA HOUSE,

Olympia, W. T.,

THOMAS JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND OLDEST ESTABLISHED house in the city.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

Be sure to call when in the city. a17

Chemeketa Hotel,

SALEM.

WESTLEY GRAVES..............Proprietor.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOTEL IN OREGON. Free Coach to the house.

Markets.

CHRIS. SCOTT

INVITES HIS OLD PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC generally to call at his

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Washington St., one door east of Third

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. Also, KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON.

PORTLAND

Library Association.

ROOMS,

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS.

OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

NEARLY 6,000 VOLUMES

AND

OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Membership Free to All.

Monthly Dues $1 00 payable Quarterly.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM S. LADD, ADDISON C. GIBBS,
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L. H. WAKEFIELD, H. FAILING,
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L. H. WAKEFIELD, President.
H. FAILING, Vice President.
P. C. SCHUYLER, Treasurer.
M. W. FECHHEIMER, Corresponding Secretary
HENRY A. OXER, Librarian and Rec. Sec.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon. In the matter John W. Blakeny, bankrupt. —I hereby give notice that the third and final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the city of Portland, in said District, on the 15th day of July, A. D 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northrup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. I also give notice that I will file my final account as assignee of said estate, in said Court, and that on the 15th day of July next I shall apply to the said Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liabilities as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

Portland June 20, 1873. O. W. WEAVER, Assignee.
je21&27

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon, ss.—Notice of Assignee of his appointment.—At the city of Portland the 16th day of June, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the *Herald* Printing Company, of the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors petition by the District Court of said District.
je17d1aw3t JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO PERSON is authorized to make contracts, or collect bills, or do any business for Stimson & Co., (engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business) except D. S. Stimpson and he alone is the only person authorized to do business for said firm, or sign the firm's name, by which the said firm will be responsible.

Portland, April 7, 1873. STIMSON & CO.
a5d1f

Medical.

THE ECLECTIC DISPENSARY

AND

LYING-IN ROOMS,

Cor. of Washington and Second sts. Entrance on Second.

To Sufferers:

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN opened for the treatment of all Chronic and Private Diseases, in males as well as females, where all who are suffering from any of those dreadful ailments can find relief.

Young men having weakened and injured their constitutions by secret habits, need have no fear in calling and consulting me, as all communications are strictly confidential, and sure of a permanent cure where treatment is followed.

Special attention given to the treatment of stricture, and to all who are suffering from such, I can warrant a cure.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Piles, Dropsy, Cancers, and all other ailments successfully treated.

To Ladies who are dragging out a life of misery, on account of debility, sterility, menstruation, and many other diseases peculiar to the sex, can find relief by calling.

The celebrated FEMALE REGULATOR PILLS sent free by mail to any address on receipt of $5 00 per box. Certain and safe in all cases.

Office consultation free of charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. DR. C. G. GLASS.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

623 KEARNEY Street, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated [illegible] successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of [illegible] that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearny street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him. The Doctor has [illegible] in [illegible] out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation they [illegible] until death [illegible]. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible, life destroying [illegible], and see that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to DR. GIBBON, a physician who has made private diseases his special study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate [illegible], without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are [illegible], or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be cautious of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all [illegible] in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of [illegible] and other [illegible]. Be therefore careful and make inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

[illegible]

MARRIED MEN.

[illegible] DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to any patient a written instrument, binding himself to [illegible].

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing Ten Dollars in a letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicines will be forwarded to any part of the Union.

All communications strictly confidential.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders who, with their aim to [illegible] the unwary. Some of the self-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco; and other places, are tradesmen and barbers too lazy to work at their trade. [illegible] intelligence office [illegible], etc. The only way to avoid imposition is to make inquiry—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in eight cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who may call at his office of his ability to treat disease with the hope to cure.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, Post Office Box 1,957.

REMEMBER TO PUT BOX 1,957 ON THE LETTER.

Consultations FREE.

Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the [illegible].

$1,000 REWARD

FOR AN

Incurable Case!

DR. LE RICHAU'S
GOLDEN BALSAM!

After ten years' trial on this Coast has proven itself the only curative in a certain class of diseases pronounced by medical practitioners as incurable.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1
cures Chancres first and second stages, Sores on the Legs or Body; Sore Ears, Eyes, Nose, &c.; Copper-colored Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh, Diseased Scalp, and all primary forms of the disease known as Syphilis. Price, $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2
cures Tertiary, Mercurial, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps and Contracted Cords, Stiffness of the Limbs, and eradicates all disease from the system, whether caused by indiscretion or abuse of mercury—leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price, $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH ANTIDOTE, for the Cure of Gonnorhea, Gleet, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary or Genital disarrangements. Price, $2 50 per bottle.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH INJECTION, a wash and injection for severe cases of Gonnorhea, Inflammatory Gleet, Strictures, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Price, $1 50 per bottle.

Also Agents for DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN PILLS for Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Impotency, and all diseases arising from Masturbation and excessive abuses. Price $3 per bottle. The genuine GOLDEN BALSAM is put up only in round bottles.

On receipt of price, these medicines will be sent to all parts of the country by express or mail, securely packed and free from observation. Sole Agents,

C. F. RICHARDS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, S. W. cor. Clay & Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Charles J. Bullock, bankrupt.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles J. Bullock, of the county of Washington and State of Oregon, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 21st day of June, 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the office of H. H. Northrup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said District.

THOMAS G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

d12thalt